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EX-OUTLAW AND SENATOR

Queer Character Chosen to Succeed Wade Hampton.

JOHN L. M. IRBY THE MAN.

Outlawed by Gov. Simpson in the Seventies for Murder.

SLASHED A JUSTICE TO PIECES.

Unsavory Record of the Man Chosen by the South Carolina Farmers.

IT IS SAID THAT HE HAS REFORMED.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Dec. 11.—[Special.]—South Carolina politics is more mixed than ever. Senator Wade Hampton, the State's heretofore idolized hero and battle-scarred warrior, has been ignominiously defeated by John Laurens Irby, the chief lieutenant of the farmers' movement. The General Assembly, after three days of balloting, elected him today over Gen. Hampton by a heavy majority. There were three candidates in the field—Irby and Donaldson, representing the farmers' movement, and Wade Hampton, the present incumbent. The vote stood on all ballots as follows, with slight fluctuations: Irby, 66; Donaldson, 51; Hampton, 37. On the seventh ballot Irby lacked only two votes of the nomination, and then most of Donaldson's friends deserted their man and went over to Irby, making the vote: Irby, 105; Donaldson, 10; Hampton, 42. The election of Irby was received with cheers by the reformers, while the straightouts and galleries hissed him to their hearts' content. There was an immense crowd present.

The town has never looked so dejected since Jeff Davis' death. The Confederate veterans draped their hats, badges, and coat sleeves with streamers of crape, and tears filled many eyes. The reaction has come and South Carolina's disgrace is complete.

John Laurens Manning Irby was born at Laurens Sept. 10, 1854. He is the son of Col. James H. Irby of Laurens. He attended the University of Virginia and afterward Princeton College. Leaving there he read law for three years under Judge McIver, but practiced his profession only two years. Since then he has farmed near Laurens. He was an active worker in the famous Hampton campaign of 1876, and organized a military company in Laurens, of which he was made Captain, and afterwards he was chosen a staff officer under Gov. Hampton, with the rank of Colonel. He is a ready debater and forcible speaker. In 1886 he was elected to the South Carolina House of Representatives, and was returned by an increased majority in 1888. This fall he was again a candidate for the Legislature and was elected. He was an ardent follower of B. R. Tillman, and was one of his most trusted advisers all through the recent memorable campaign.

Manager of the Tillman Campaign.

When the Tillman wing of the Democratic party secured control of the party machinery Col. Irby was made Chairman of the State Executive Committee. The management of the late campaign was intrusted to him. He proved himself a courteous leader and abandoned many of the tactics that made him eminently successful as a partisan. It is said that it was due to his cool head and wise judgment that the recent election passed off so quietly throughout the State. When the Legislature met by common consent it was agreed among the victorious element that Col. Irby should be chosen Speaker. He had no opposition for that office. Many thought that Col. Irby would expect a higher reward for his services during the recent campaign than the complimentary position of Speaker, but few thought that his ambition would lead him to aspire to be Wade Hampton's successor in the United States Senate. Irby never openly declared himself as a candidate for the Senate. He maintained absolute silence except, perhaps, in the inner circle of his particular friends. The work was done by his friends and his co-workers for the Tillman wing of the Democracy,

Col. Irby is a man of striking personal appearance and is said to be possessed of considerable magnetism. He is one of the best whips ever seen about the legislative halls in Columbia. On more than one occasion he has saved his party from confusion and consequent defeat. He is a ready speaker and a debater quick at repartee. He will be in all likelihood the youngest member of the United States Senate.

Irby Is a "Bad Man."

Although a young man, Col. Irby has a history, and not a very savory one. He has the reputation of being "a bad man," although it is said he has since reformed and joined the Baptist Church. Back in the seventies he was outlawed by the Democratic Governor, Simpson, who succeeded Hampton, for murdering a man named Kilgore in Laurens County. A reward of $150 was offered for his arrest, but he fled the State and remained away until the thing blew over, when he returned to Laurens and with the aid of G. W. Shell, then Clerk of the court and now Alliance member of Congress, secured an acquittal.

Irby's next exploit was to arm himself with a shotgun while he was painting the Town of Laurens red, and defy the town authorities to arrest him. He paid a fine for this. Then some decent man offended him in some way, and Irby took one of his negro friends to the offender's plantation, gave him a horsewhip, and, catching his enemy unawares, held a pistol to his head and one to the negro's head and compelled him to horsewhip the man. His next exploit was to go with his brother into the town after a Justice of the Peace who had offended him, and between the two of them they slashed the Justice to pieces. He was never punished, but he is an Alliance man now and is a member of the church.

The Man Irby Will Succeed.

Wade Hampton, whose seat Irby will take, has represented South Carolina in the United States Senate since 1879. He is the grandson of a Major-General in the Revolutionary War. He was one of the first to enlist on the Confederate side in the War of the Rebellion, and led the "Hampton Legion" at Bull Run, where he was wounded but won a Brigadier-Generalship. He served gallantly all through the war and came out as Lieutenant-General. In 1876 South Carolina had two Governors for a time. Hampton was one, Chamberlain the other. United States soldiers came to Chamberlain's aid, but eventually President Hayes withdrew Federal support from Chamberlain, leaving Hampton in the Gubernatorial chair, to which he was reelected in 1878 and served until elevated to the United States Senate. He fought negro suffrage bitterly, but later on made his appearance with President Hayes in several Southern cities and made pacific speeches.

ILLINOIS STATE GRANGE.

The Farmers Demand Various Modifications of the Laws.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Dec. 11.—[Special.]—Today's sessions of the State Grange were occupied mainly in the consideration of resolutions upon a variety of subjects.

The action taken in regard to these was indicated as follows by the Press Committee, which furnishes the reports for publication:

The Grange declared emphatically against the liquor traffic. One resolution was passed urging that the sale of liquor be not permitted on the World's Fair grounds, and another instructing the Legislative Committee to use its influence for the passage of a law to put one-half of the license money derived from saloons into the County Treasuries to pay the expense of prosecuting criminals and keeping paupers made by the saloons. The women opposed this on the principle that they did not even want to recognize the liquor traffic in any way. A resolution was passed declaring that the legal rate of interest ought to be reduced from 8 to 6 per cent. A liberal appropriation was favored to make a State exhibit of agricultural and mechanical products at the World's Fair, the money to be expended under the supervision of the State Board of Agriculture.

A recommendation was made that the Constitution be so changed as to elect United States Senators and Judges by a direct vote of the people, and another resolution was passed declaring for the election of Railroad and Warehouse Commissioners and recommending George Ball of Girard for appointment as a Railroad and Warehouse Commissioner.

It was also recommended that the district Vice-Presidents of the State Board of Agriculture be elected by each district, and in counties where there are no agricultural boards that they be elected by the Supervisors.

It was voted that the Grange should keep its Legislative Committee in Springfield during the session of the Legislature, with Herman Taubenach as Chairman, two others to be appointed by the Worthy Master, and their expenses to be paid out of the Grange treasury.

A resolution was passed advocating legislation to prevent bankers and others from collecting premiums in advance on loans made. It was resolved that school books ought to be published by the State and furnished to the pupils of the common schools at cost.

Congress was asked in another resolution to place harvesters and mowers and everything entering into their construction on the free list. It was reported that there was $2,200 in the Grange treasury after all expenses were paid.

J. R. Schafer of Ottawa and George R. Tate of Belleville were reelected as members of the Executive Committee for two years. The committee on the selection of a location for the State encampment today heard the claims advanced by a Springfield delegation, headed by B. F. Workman, and a delegation from Decatur. The committee will probably visit the grounds offered before deciding on a location.

WANT TO CHANGE THE LAWS.

Platform Adopted by the Illinois Farmers' Alliance at Peoria.

PEORIA, Ill., Dec. 11.—[Special.]—The Illinois State Farmers' Alliance adjourned this evening sine die. Today was largely consumed in making changes in the constitution, which was extensively reconstructed. Officers were elected for the ensuing year as follows: President, A. E. Brunson, Northville; Vice-President, Mr. Baldwin, La Salle; Secretary, S. A. Kirkpatrick, Mayview; Treasurer, C. A. Smith, Flanagan. Executive Committee: H. Reynolds, Gifford; George S. Faxon, Plano; A. S. Brewer, Tampico. Delegates to National Convention at Omaha Jan. 27: Brunson and Baldwin.

The following resolutions were adopted:

The public lands should be reserved for actual tillers of the soil, and we demand of Congress the repeal of all laws bearing upon the disposal of the same, except the Homestead law, and that law to be so restricted as to prevent abuse of its provisions. We further demand the restoration to the public domain of all land grants to corporations, and we are opposed to the alien ownership of lands. We oppose discrimination in favor of one kind of money at the expense of another, and demand an unlimited coinage of silver. We demand an entire revision of our present system of State taxation, and advise that the State be supported as some other States are, by a tax upon the gross income of railroad, telegraph, telephone, and similar corporations. We demand that taxes for county and local purposes be levied on all kinds of property, including every form of credit, at a fair cash value. The tendency to the accumulation of mammoth fortunes should be checked by a graduated income tax.

We demand that all dealing in options of grain be made a penal offense punishable by both fine and imprisonment. We demand that passenger rates on all railroads in this State be reduced to two cents a mile. We declare that the charges of the Chicago Stock-Yards and other similar stock-yards, and also the charges of live-stock commission merchants are an outrage on farmers and shippers, and that $30 per ton for hay and $1 per bushel for corn, and yardage charges of 25 cents on cattle and 8 cents on sheep and hogs is such a swindle that we will stamp the seal of condemnation on any member of the next Legislature that votes for their continuance or neglects to vote for their reduction to a proper basis.

We regard the formation of any trust as a crime against both individuals and State. We resolve to petition for the passage of such a law as will make it the duty of the Supreme Court to pass upon every new law and define its meaning with such clearness as to make it plain to the average scholar. We demand the erection of sufficient asylums to take entire care of all our incurably insane.

We demand that one-half of all moneys accruing from the licensing of the liquor traffic in any form shall be paid into the County Treasuries, and that all such funds shall be kept by themselves and expended by order of the Board of Supervisors only in the support of poor farms or asylums, or both. We demand such legislation from our coming Legislature as will insure a fair English education for every able-bodied child in the State. We demand a uniform series of text-books to be furnished by the State at cost. We are opposed to the issuance of railroad passes to legislators, Judges, and all public officials, regarding the same as a bribe. We are in favor of the election of all State officials by the direct vote of the people.

The railroads should be run by the Government. We favor the Australian system of voting, are opposed to the liquor traffic as a National curse, and urge the passage of the Lard bill before Congress, known as House bill 283.

DEMANDS OF THE GRANGERS.

Wisconsin Farmers Want the Rate of Interest Reduced.

MADISON, Wis., Dec. 11.—[Special.]—The State Grange finished up the business of its annual meeting this afternoon and adjourned. In addition to the resolutions adopted at yesterday's session the following were adopted today:

Resolved, That the rate of interest be reduced in proportion to the net profit on agricultural products, not to exceed 5 per cent, and that more stringent laws be enacted against usury.

Resolved, That we demand of our incoming Legislature the passage of the bill known as the Taylor bill, for the purpose of regulating commerce within the limits of the State.

The Grange took no notice of the Farmers' Alliance or its demands in any of its deliberations.

OLATHE, Kas., Dec. 11.—The Kansas State Grange, which has been in annual session here for some days past, elected officers last night. Maj. Simms, who has been Worthy Master for a number of years, was retired from that office on account of his determined opposition to the Grange coöperating with any political party. A majority of the delegates favored coöperation politically with the Farmers' Alliance, and they elected A. P. Riordan in the place of Maj. Simms. The Committee on Resolutions will probably recommend political coöperation with the Farmers' Alliance.

What Indiana Farmers Want.

LAFAYETTE, Ind., Dec. 11.—[Special.]—The State Grange, at its meeting here, adopted resolutions favoring the repeal of the law exempting building and loan associations from taxation; the immediate taking effect of the proposed law reducing salaries; the free and unrestricted coinage of silver; the repeal of the National Bank law and in lieu thereof the issue of Treasury notes as full legal tender in sufficient quantities to transact the business of the country on a cash basis; the taxation of luxuries and not the necessities of life; the exemption of bona fide indebtedness from taxation; the equal rights of both sexes.

Injured by the Anti-Lottery Law.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Dec. 11.—The pressed ware glass trade is in a bad condition, according to reports received at the monthly meeting of the Western Flint Glass Association. Until November the trade was in excellent condition, but it suddenly fell away to nothing. The Anti-Lottery bill that was passed prohibited the giving away of china by baking powder and tea houses. This cut off a remunerative source of custom with tableware glass houses. Nine houses have closed down since Nov. 1, and more in this section are about to follow suit. The chimney and bottle trade is reported to be in good condition.

REEKING WITH FILTH.

CHICAGO'S STREETS ARE IN A DEPLORABLE CONDITION.

Political Schemers Seek, by Allowing Thoroughfares to Get in Bad Condition, to Attain Their Ends—Superintendent McGann Alleges the Cause of the Present State of Affairs to Be an Insufficient Appropriation—What Pedestrians Are Compelled to Contend With.

One hundred men, with about fifty horses and mud-carts, have been laboring since the recent fall of snow to restore the streets of Chicago to a decently respectable condition. With what success they have labored the people who have been compelled to wade through the mud of the down-town streets can easily tell.

As a matter of fact, the people of Chicago are forced to thus endure thoroughfares that reek with filth that the ends of the politicians who control the Municipal Administration may be attained. The streets are permitted to reach their present state of uncleanliness that a hue and cry may be raised. Then the politicians hope to secure the adoption of certain schemes in reference to caring for the streets that they have long sought to foist upon the people. That the force of men engaged is absurdly inadequate to satisfactorily perform the work assigned them is plainly evident. Were it not for the strong winds that have swept about town and the absorbing rays of the sun it is doubtful if the business streets would be even now in navigable condition.

As it is the streets, pavements, and crosswalks are in a most deplorable shape and the alleys are even worse. There is mud everywhere; mud in the middle of the street, mud in the gutters, and mud spattering up from horses' feet and landing on one's best new necktie. The sight of so much mud and so many different kinds of mud is enough to make some men contemplate suicide.

Superintendent of Streets McGann claims he is doing all he can to remedy matters. He alleges the amount of money he is allowed is altogether too small for the purpose—that is the way Mr. McGann excuses himself. But Mr. McGann's sorrow does not remove any mud. Male pedestrians have to go about with their trousers rolled up to their shoe tops, and women are also in a quandary how to avoid the mud.

On the Down-Town Streets.

Some of the down-town streets have been restored to a fairly clean condition, but others are so bad as to be almost impassable. While the center of the roadway is covered with a soft, splashing, chocolate-colored mud, the gutters are filled up to the edge of the pavement with slimy black water and melting snow. Here and there along the edge of the sidewalks are mixed piles of dirty snow and street refuse for horses to plunge into and spatter on the clothing of persons who happen to be passing.

On Clark street, south of Monroe, there was a deep pool of mud and water extending from the sidewalk to the car track. Lake street mud is the soft kind that glides along the street-car rails and shoots out from under a horse's foot like water out of a rubber ball. The mud on Michigan avenue north of the end of the boulevard is of the soft, liquid, glistening kind, which, when undisturbed, gives back a good reflection of one's features. Adams and Jackson streets have mud of the same character, but there is more of it. Up around the Government Building the mud is drier and more sticky and harder to walk through. The sidewalks, too, are covered with mud which remains soft and sloppy during the day while the sun keeps it warm, but freezes and becomes as slippery as a banana peel when night comes on. The gutters in some of the streets are littered with mud-bespattered papers, which occasionally fly up on the wind and spoil the looks of somebody's shirt front.

In the Alleys.

But the alleys are the worst of all. The alley between Washington and Randolph streets was covered with a slimy, tar-colored mud, almost deep enough and thin enough to float a boat. The mud in Calhoun place was of a different character. It was of that thick, rich, adhesive sort that pulls off rubbers and loosens the soles of shoes. All of the alleys, except those that are paved, are so deep in mud that they are not fit to walk through because nothing has been done by the city to clean them. The efforts of the Street Commissioner and his men have been wholly confined to the streets of the business district and those outside have been given no care at all.

"It is not possible," said Superintendent McGann, "to keep the streets in perfect order after a heavy snow-fall on the appropriation this department is allowed. The city has given $75,000 for the purpose, and on that amount we will be able to get along fairly well until the first of the year unless another heavy snow comes. It is not possible, either, to remove all the snow from the street. I have set the men at work on the crosswalks and street intersections, and have endeavored to keep them clean. As for the sidewalks, we are not at all responsible for their condition, for the department has no appropriation for that work. The owners of property ought to care for the sidewalks. We have been unable to do anything with the alleys except those that are paved and are considered streets, on account of having so much other work to do. All the men have been put to work that the appropriation will pay for, and the number will be increased if more money can be had. I am glad that THE TRIBUNE has interested itself in this business of cleaning the streets, for the reason that I believe in the position it adopted in a recent editorial. There certainly is not money enough appropriated for this sort of work, and I agree with THE TRIBUNE'S plan of increasing the amount. It is certain that with the amount of money now appropriated it will be impossible to keep the city in a clean condition during the time of the World's Fair and give daily service to both streets and alleys as will then be necessary."

Where the Little Joker Comes In.

Some of the Democratic members-elect are preparing a measure for the relief of their friends at the City-Hall. The appropriation for street-cleaning purposes is, in the opinion of the City-Hall people, always totally inadequate. It is proposed to provide against this by levying a tax direct for street-cleaning purposes, as is now done for library purposes. There is a special sewer tax now of 2½ mills on the dollar. The law imposing this tax expires by limitation next year. Sewers are constructed now by special assessment. The law need not be renewed, but it is not proposed to relieve the people from the tax. On the contrary, it is proposed to retain it and add to it for street-cleaning purposes, making it a four-mill tax. This would on the present assessment give over $800,000. The recent neglected condition of the streets is to be used as an argument in favor of the new tax.

SET FIRE TO THE SCHOOL-HOUSE.

A 16-Year-Old Boy Indulges in Incendiarism as a Pastime.

MONTREAL, Que., Dec. 11.—[Special.]—A sensation was caused today when the Fire Commissioners resumed their investigation into the burning of the high-school building, which occurred two weeks ago. George McKerachen, a 16-year-old boy, son of the Presbyterian minister of Howic, Que., confessed to having set fire to the school from pure mischievousness. He filled a cupboard with paper, and, applying a match, closed the door and allowed the school to burn. He implicates a number of other boys who helped him carry out the arrangements. He was sent to the reformatory to await his trial, which will come off shortly. The other boys implicated are now under arrest.

TERRIBLE STRUGGLE IN MIDAIR.

Scene-Painters Fight Up Among the Flies and Fall Seventy-five Feet to the Stage.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Dec. 11.—[Special.]—Two men in a fierce tussle on a swaying bridge up among the flies, seventy-five feet above the stage of the Davidson Theater, the two men locked in each other's embrace in midair, their unconscious forms, bruised and mangled, lying on the stage buried beneath the frail structure on which they had stood but a few moments before, were the excitmg scenes which startled the Crystal Slipper company this afternoon and caused several of the lady members to faint. The men were T. V. Smyth of Chicago and George Montien, scenic artists, and tonight they are at the Emergency Hospital in a critical condition. The cause of the fracas between them, as told by an eye-witness of the affair, was Montien's ungovernable temper. A boy was up on the bridge nearly seventy-five feet above the stage, and was doing something that aroused Montien's temper. He rushed across the bridge and caught the lad, administering blow after blow upon his head. Mr. Smyth, who is assistant scenic artist at the Chicago Opera-House, and who came up yesterday to assist in renovating the scenery for the Crystal Slipper company before the Chicago engagement, is a young man of slight build. He stepped between Montien and the boy and attempted to pacify the former, offering excuses for the boy's conduct. At this Montien, who is a big fellow, turned and struck Smyth across the face, at the same time attempting to throw him from the staging. There was a struggle, a mad effort to regain a firm footing upon the swinging stage, a muttered curse, a crash, and the two forms shot downward. The staging became unfastened in the struggle and came crashing down on top of the two men. The Crystal Slipper company was about to have a rehearsal, but when the ladies saw the struggle and the bleeding forms of the two men many of them sickened and fainted away.

Mr. Smyth had his right knee cap and hip badly fractured, and the doctors think he may be injured internally. If he recovers it will be three or four months before he will be out again and he may be crippled for life. When he regained consciousness late this afternoon he said that Montien was kicking the boy in the head when he interfered. Then he was struck in the head and remembered nothing more. Montien's left hip was badly wrenched and he was injured internally, blood flowing from his mouth continually. His condition is considered critical. Should he recover he will probably be arrested.

BRILLIANT SOCIETY EVENT AT THE HUB.

Mr. John Pierpont Morgan Jr. Married to Miss Jane Grew.

BOSTON, Mass., Dec. 11.—[Special.]—Mr. John Pierpont Morgan Jr., son of the well-known New York banker, and Miss Jane Grew, daughter of Mr. Henry Sturgis Grew, were married here today at the Arlington Street Unitarian Church. The affair was the most brilliant wedding Boston society has seen this season. The Rev. Brooke Herford, D. D., pastor of the church, officiated, and Mr. Julius Morgan, a brother of the groom, acted as best man. Mr. Grew gave his daughter away, while Miss Elsie Grew and Miss Rita Grew of Boston and Misses Julia and Louisa Morgan of New York attended her. The ushers were Mr. Samuel Dexter, Mr. James S. King, Mr. T. S. Bradlee, Mr. Stuart Brown, Mr. Arthur Sturgis, Mr. Edward W. Grew, Mr. George W. Wheelwright, and Mr. J. S. Codman. The ushers wore as the groom's favors scarf-pins representing a pearl crown with turquois tips. The bride wore a gown of white mull with a long court train of heavy white corded silk. The petticoat was caught with tiny bunches of orange blossoms, and the train was edged with ostrich feather trimming. The dress was cut with a low corsage edged with ostrich tips. The bride carried a large bunch of bride roses, and on her neck she wore a triple string of large pearls. New York and Boston society was largely represented among the guests.

SUES A PREACHER FOR HEAVY DAMAGES.

A Catholic Teacher in the Boston Schools Says He Has Been Libeled.

BOSTON, Mass., Dec. 11.—[Special.]—The Rev. Dr. A. A. Miner, pastor of the Columbus Avenue Universalist Church, who has been a leader in the anti-Catholic school fight here, has as a result got a $20,000 suit on his hands. He declared in an open letter during the municipal campaign, just over, that two of the public school teachers were notoriously inefficient and that they had been retained only because they were Romanists. J. G. Foley was one of the teachers mentioned, and he proposes to carry the matter into the courts, suit being brought today. This development promises to intensify the strained relations now existing between the two extreme parties regarding the conduct of the city schools.

MORE FIGHTS IN PROSPECT.

Disclosures to Be Made in the Oklahoma Legislature Will Cause Trouble.

GUTHRIE, O. T., Dec. 11.—As a result of yesterday's disgraceful row in the Council notice was served today by Mr. Brown of Logan that tomorrow morning he would recite the first chapter of the series of frauds practiced since the beginning of the legislative session. He proposes to give names of members who have accepted bribes in various amounts in consideration of which they cast their votes for the Kingfisher Capital bill. These disclosures will be no surprise to the public mind, which is prepared for anything at the hands of its legislative bodies.

STRIKING MINERS TURNED OUT OF DOORS.

Evictions Begun by West Virginia Coal Companies at Fairmont.

FAIRMONT, W. Va., Dec. 11.—Evictions of striking miners were begun at the Monongahela mines today. The strike has become alarming in its proportions. The men at the Montana and Despard works have joined the strikers, and over 2,000 men are now out. The strike is against a reduction of five cents per ton. The mines are controlled by a syndicate in which ex-Senator Camden, Gov. Fleming, and Senator Gorman of Maryland are largely interested.

DR. KOCH'S LYMPH AT WASHINGTON.

Several Patients at the Garfield Memorial Hospital Treated.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 11.—[Special.]—Some of Dr. Koch's lymph reached this city yesterday, consigned to Dr. Magruder. At noon today Dr. Magruder, in the presence of a number of prominent physicians, inoculated several patients at Garfield Memorial Hospital. The injection was made by means of a sharp sterilized syringe. No marked effects have been noted as yet upon any of the patients who were treated.

TO FOUND A NATIONAL ART GALLERY.

Horace J. Kelley Leaves Half a Million for Its Establishment at Cleveland.

CLEVELAND, O., Dec. 11.—The will of the late Horace J. Kelley of this city, who died of heart disease Dec. 4, was probated today. After making due provision for the widow, and minor bequests, the will sets aside property to the value of $50,000 for the establishment of a National art gallery in this city and appoints Judge Henry C. Ranney, Judge J. M. Jones, and A. S. Kelley trustees of the fund. Mr. Kelley was one of the principal owners of Kelley's Island at Put-in-Bay.

Made Receiver of the Three C.'s Road.

NEW YORK, Dec. 11.—Dispatches received in this city today state that Samuel Lord of Charleston, S. C., has been appointed receivar of the three "C.'s" railroad, the Charleston, Cincinnati and Chicago railroad, by the United States Circuit Court.

WELDING BY ELECTRICITY

LIGHTNING NOW REPLACES THE SMITHY'S SMOKY FORGE.

The Process Is Soon to Be Used in a Chicago Establishment—Inch and a Half Iron Can Be Welded in Two Minutes Without Noise or Smudge—It Doesn't Require a College Education to Run the Machine, Either.

The welding of metals by electricity has ceased to be an experiment or a dream. The process has been practically introduced into a Chicago workshop. The picturesqueness of roaring blacksmiths' fires gives way to curiously fashioned vises with copper jaws. The hurried sweep of the sputtering white hot metal with its train of sparks as it goes from fire to anvil in the pincers of smith and helper, and the pyrotechnic shower that follows the wielding of the big sledge, will be but a memory of the village blacksmith if the effectiveness of this new process proves as great as it is believed it will. There is simply the clutching of the metals to be welded in the copper vises. There is a movement of an electric switch. The metals rapidly grow red and then white hot. The two ends are forced together by hydraulic pressure. The weld has been perfectly made without smoke or noise and with but a trifling amount of manual labor.

Cruver, Steele & Austin, a manufacturing firm which has been established recently at Harvey, will introduce this process of welding by electricity into their carriage work. The machines are made by the Thomson Electric-Welding company at Lynn, Mass. The process and apparatus by which it is put into operation are the inventions of Prof. Elihu Thomson. Electric welding as a practical process for the workshop has been in use but a short time, but during that time it has been so far developed as to produce most satisfactory results. W. S. Gorton, who represents the Thomson company, is now at Harvey, and will have the machine ready for operation in a short time. The same dynamo which furnishes the electric light for the manufacturing plant will be used to furnish the current for welding.

Mr. Gorton, like most electricians, is a thorough enthusiast and rattles off statements in regard to ohms, amperes, and volts with a glibness which is startling to the uninitiated. As a preliminary bit of information he remarked that the dynamo to be used by the Crover, Stelle & Austin company is a 30,000 volts type, 30 C. C., constant potential, compound wound alternating dynamo. Mr. Gorton appeared to know what he was talking about.

What the New Welder Is Like.

The machine itself is exceedingly simple. The form used by the Harvey company will be 2½ feet high 3½ feet long and 30 inches wide. The principle involved in the new process is simple—that of causing currents of electricity to pass through the abutting ends of the pieces of metal to be welded while these pieces are forced together by mechanical means. A large induction coil properly insulated forms the lower part of the machine. The upper part consists of two heavy copper plates, which can be forced together like the jaws of a vise. To these copper plates the pieces of metal to be welded are securely fastened by dogs and handscrews. These copper plates form part of the electrical connection through the induction coil in the base of the machine to the dynamo.

In welding, the pieces of iron to be united are fastened to the copper plates, end to end, and the current is turned on. The current is controlled by a treadle within reach of the operator. The resistance to the current at the point of contact of the two pieces of metal is so great as to raise the temperature at that point. As the temperature rises the pieces of metal are forced together by a lever, a handscrew, or in operating with heavy irons by hydraulic pressure. The fusion forms a complete union, which cannot be detected after the slight enlargement at the weld has been removed.

The entire process is simply a new application of two operations which are as old as the working of iron. Instead of the old method of heating two irons in a forge and hammering them together, the new method fuses them by electricity and quietly forces them together.

It Is Cleaner and Quicker.

The gain is in time, the absence of noise and smoke, and the improvement of the weld itself. One man with a welding-machine will do from four to ten times the work of one man by the old process. With one and one-half inch round iron the work will take from one and one-half to two minutes. With smaller-sized stock the time will be proportionately less until the smaller sizes will require but a few seconds. The work, being free from smoke, noise, and dirt, can be carried on in places where the old method could not be used. As to the quality of the joint it is claimed that by electricity the interior of the parts to be united are first heated and by that means the interior as well as the exterior is united.

"The process is entirely out of the line of experiments and is a practical success," said Mr. Gorton. "So far it has been used in carriage work and in pipe-welding. The process and machines are simple and readily understood and operated."

It is claimed that the machine can be operated without the least danger to workmen, as the current used is of low potential. In the execution of Kremmler by electricity a current of from 1,600 to 1,800 volts was used. In ordinary electric-lighting a current of seventy-five volts is used. In welding by electricity a current of only one and a half volts is used. The current generated by the dynamo to be used at the Harvey Works will be of an intensity of 300 volts. In passing through the induction coil, or "transformer," as it is called, this is changed to a current of much greater volume but of an intensity of only one and a half volts.

How Diverse Metals are Welded.

In forming welds between dissimilar metals, such as iron and copper, a slight variation in the plan as given above is all that is necessary. The two pieces of metal are fastened on the copper plates as before, but the arrangement is different. The metal which fuses most readily extends but a short distance over the plate to which it is secured, while the more refractory metal extends a considerable distance beyond the edge of the plate on which it rests. By this means the fusion of both metals is synchronized, and a union is made between iron and such metals and alloys as brass, silver, copper, tin, and zinc.

SUICIDE OF A SENSITIVE STUDENT.

The Faculty Informed His Family of the Youth's Misconduct and He Took Poison.

BALTIMORE, Md., Dec. 11.—Arthur C. Caldwell, aged 20, a student in the Baltimore Dental College, killed himself today by taking poison. Mr. Caldwell's home was in Victoria, B. C. He was liberally supplied with money, and became lax in his attendance upon the lectures and classes. The dean of the dental college wrote the family of the young man, and a fellow-student informed him of what the dean had done. The chagrin that followed impelled the supersensitive youth to commit suicide.

Aliens Cannot Hold Real Estate.

HALIFAX, N. S., Dec. 11.—Advices from Bermuda report that the people of those islands are greatly exercised over the recent refusal of the Imperial Government, in defiance of colonial laws which have existed for a third of a century, to allow aliens even when naturalized to own real estate on the islands. The Bermuda Legislature has adopted a memorial to the Queen protesting against the action and pointing out that as all privileges of citizenship in Bermuda rest upon the ownership of real estate, there is no inducement to become naturalized.

FOUND THE PREACHERS GUILTY.

The Five Young Covenanters of Pittsburg Convicted of Heinous Sin and Scandal.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Dec. 11.—[Special.]—The five young ministers of the Reformed Presbyterian Church who have been on trial before the Pittsburg Presbytery the last three days were today suspended and prohibited from exercising their ministerial office until they repent. By a vote of 25 to 4 they were convicted of the "heinous sin and scandal of advocating divisive courses from the church's position" in refusing to allow members to participate in civil elections. In taking the vote each member of the presbytery was allowed two minutes to explain his reason for voting as he did. The Revs. O. B. Milligan, E. M. Milligan, Hugh W. Reed, W. L. Samson, and H. W. Temple, the five defendants, sat by calmly drinking in every word. As the vote proceeded, and it was plain that the defendants would have to go, women all over the church sobbed, while gray-haired ministers and old pillars of the faith among the laymen burst into tears. And so it went on until twenty-five had sustained the charge and four had voted nay. The five defendants then gave formal notice of appeal to the synod, and after some dilatory motions it was decided to sentence them forthwith. They all appeared at the bar of the court unmoved. Once more the moderator gave them a chance to repent. They refused. The Revs. R. J. R. Milligan and A. W. McClurkin, two other young ministers who had subscribed to the same views as the five convicted defendants, were then called up and asked to assent to the presbytery's offer of compromise, but they refused, and it was ordered that they be tried in January next at Wilkinsburg. One of the five has already practically accepted a call from a Presbyterian congregation. All, however, will join in the appeal to the synod in May next, when a denominational split is predicted by the liberals.

"BILL THE BRUTE" UNDER ARREST.

The Notorious Criminal Held at Boston—One of His Bold Robberies.

BOSTON, Mass., Dec. 11.—[Special.]—Clark Parker, the notorious criminal known to the police of America and Europe as "Bill the Brute," is under arrest here awaiting the pleasure of the Philadelphia police, who charge him with stealing a diamond ring. Parker has had an extraordinary career and has much to answer for. His boldest feat was the "breaking" of a bank at Lyons, France, two years ago and capturing 250,000 francs. He had two other criminals with him in the job. They hid the money in a graveyard the night of the burglary. Some time later Parker and one of his companions named Guerin went to the graveyard to get the money to divide. They quarreled there, and Parker, hoping to get the entire proceeds, drew a revolver and fired at his comrade, the bullet badly injuring the latter in the right side. But Guerin was not a coward; instead of succumbing to his wound, he, too, drew a revolver as he lay on the ground and fired repeatedly at the running form of Parker. The latter, fearing that people would be attracted to the spot, returned, and, under cover of Guerin's revolver, promised not only to divide the money but to nurse Guerin and take him safely from the country.

STOLE $17,000 FROM HIS EMPLOYERS.

Henry G. Blue, a Young Boston Clerk, Arrested for Embezzlement.

BOSTON, Mass., Dec. 11.—[Special.]—Henry G. Blue, cashier for T. H. Perkins & Co., the Devonshire street brokers, has turned out an embezzler, the amount involved being more than $17,000. Blue is about 26 years old, but he manifested unusual ability as a financier and accountant. The result was that from a clerkship he was placed in charge of the firm's books and funds. Besides considerable trusts were turned over to him. A few months ago it was learned that Blue was speculating on the outside. The firm then overhauled his books, but, finding everything apparently straight, concluded he had money of which they knew nothing. Later, however, small sums of money were missed, and he was charged with falsifying his accounts. Experts were placed on the books, and a shortage of $17,345 was found. Blue had manipulated the accounts as he pleased, and by false entries had concealed his embezzlements. Blue's mother pleaded for him, and offered to make up the deficiency if he would be allowed to go. She sold everything she possessed, but the receipts failed to equal the deficiency, and so Blue was arrested today.

FREIGHT-TRAINS COLLIDE AT PULLMAN.

The Wreck Takes Fire and Threatens Adjacent Buildings—Conductor Marty Hurt.

A freight-train on the Chicago and Eastern Illinois railroad was demolished at midnight at the crossing on One Hundred and Sixteenth street. An outbound train of forty cars of coal crashed in the rear of a train on the main track. The caboose of the standing train was hurled into the air and completely demolished. The rest of the train was jammed together in a mass of broken timbers and immediately caught fire. Tanks of naphtha had burst and covered the whole pile with blazing liquid. A strong wind swept the flames toward the plant of the Rosebud Manufacturing company. The surrounding property was saved, but the freight-cars were totally consumed.

Conductor Marty of the standing train narrowly escaped death. When the locomotive struck the train he was sitting in the caboose. He was thrown twenty feet and was unconscious an hour.

The locomotive of the moving train was badly smashed and a number of the cars were wrecked. The engineer of the moving train says that no signal light was displayed on the train ahead.

WANT TO FREEZE OUT COMPETITORS.

Meeting of Representatives of the Great Steel Companies at Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Dec. 11.—[Special.]—Representatives of the Steel Patents company met in this city today to discuss the steel rail question and also to consider the matter of closing two large Bessemer steel plants in this State.

The Illinois Steel company of Chicago, Andrew Carnegie of Pittsburg, the Pennsylvania Steel and Iron company of Harrisburg, and the Cambria Iron company of Johnstown, and several other large concerns were represented. These firms represent fully $50,000,000 of capital and practically control the steel rail business of the country, as they manufacture the great bulk of that product.

Important patents on the basic and bessemer process of manufacture have expired and the Patents company is anxious to devise means by which smaller competitors can be prevented from getting a foothold in the business.

SHOT AND KILLED FIVE PEOPLE.

Charley Joplin Ends His Bloody Day's Work by Killing Himself.

FORT SMITH, Ark., Dec. 11.—[Special.]—Charley Joplin at the coal-mines today at Jenny Lind, two miles from here, shot and killed John Miller, Miller's wife and grown daughter, Lou Miller, Dr. Stewart, a prominent physician, and a man whose name is not learned, five persons in all. Afterward he shot and killed himself. The massacre occurred late in the day and the only clew to the cause of the awful tragedy is that Dr. Stewart had intimated that Joplin was the cause of Lou Miller's downfall.

Lynched by Negroes.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., Dec. 11.—Dan Williams, an old negro living eight miles from Quincy, Fla., was lynched by negroes last night. The houses and outbuildings of several negroes have recently been burned, and it is thought he was the guilty party.

LAST EDITION.

BLOODY INDIAN BATTLE.

Fought by the Forces of Short Bull and Two Strike.

TWENTY TO FIFTY KILLED.

Both of the Belligerent Chiefs Claimed the Leadership.

USELESS TO TALK OF PEACE.

At Pine Ridge It Is Thought That War Is Inevitable.

THE INDIANS RUNNING OFF CATTLE.

PINE RIDGE AGENCY, via Rushville, S. D., Dec. 11.—[Special.]—Yankton Charlie, a full-blooded Sioux, and Government scout, came in at 2 o'clock this morning from the Indian camp in the Bad Lands and reports a bloody fight among the followers of the Indian Chiefs Short Bull and Two Strike. Each claimed the leadership and each tried to secure it by force.

The result is from twenty to fifty dead Indians. This report is verified by several friendlies who have been waiting for some time to escape to the agency

AFRAID OF FREE COINAGE

SILVER MEN NOT LIKELY TO ACCOMPLISH MUCH AT WASHINGTON.

The Men Who Will Shape the Financial Policy of the Republicans Disposed to Let Matters Rest as They Are—An Appeal to Congress from the Bimetallists—A Decidedly Stronger Sentiment Prevalent in Wall Street Yesterday—The London "Times" on American Finances.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 11.—[Special.]—The financial policy of the Republicans in Congress is in the hands of a dozen men. They are the Republican members of the Finance Committee—Senators Morrill, Sherman, Allison, Aldrich, Hiscock, and John P. Jones—and a special committee made up of Senators Plumb, Hale, Mitchell, McMillan, and Power of Montana. The latter committee was named by Senator Edmunds in accordance with the resolution of the caucus last night. The majority of the special committee—Plumb, Mitchell, and Power—are for free coinage. The Senators on the Finance Committee, with the exception of Jones, are against it. Jones is now in San Francisco, but if his influence will help along silver legislation he will return.

A joint meeting of the Senators on both committees will be held tomorrow morning. One of two things must be decided on—to let well enough alone and not seek to legislate or else to enact substantially free coinage. The radical silver men have already thrown to the winds the proposition to buy up the 13,000,000 ounces of silver said to be on the market, and thereafter limit the purchases to the product of the American mines. There were other people than the holders of that 13,000,000 ounces who demanded legislation, and in order to please everybody the silver Senators are now demanding that no limit as to amount be placed on the purchases. Senator Plumb will champion this proposition at tomorrow's meeting.

The Finance Committee Is Conservative.

The members of the Finance Committee say the Republican party cannot afford to be responsible for such legislation. They will therefore probably be reduced to the alternative of supporting the let-well enough-alone policy. Senator Allison is trying to draw up a compromise which, while increasing the purchases, may keep the United States from entering on a free coinage policy until an international agreement can be had. The trouble is that the line between free coinage and all compromise legislation is so impalpable that the compromise must all be for the benefit of the radical silver men. The most they are willing to admit is that the ratio shall be changed from 16 to 1 back to 15½ to 1, and Senator Teller has not gotten all his following to consent to this. The fact that some of them are willing to make this concession is additional reason why the legislation should not be attempted at the short session, yet they won't see it in that light.

The House Committee on Banking and Currency met this morning and there was a general discussion of the financial situation. There was considerable difference of opinion manifested. Several members thought that the great need was the restoration of public confidence and that which will restore financial affairs would right themselves. Mr. Walker and one or two other members of the committee were in favor of additional legislation in the interest of the National banks, and Mr. Walker will draft a bill to meet his views of what should be done to permanently better the financial situation. The result of the discussion was the adoption of a resolution to request the House to set apart a day for consideration and disposition of Chairman Dorsey's bill to reduce to $1,000 the minimum amount of United States bonds which National banks shall be required to keep on deposit, and to permit the issue of circulating notes by National banks to the full amount of the par value of bonds deposited. This would, it was said, increase the amount of money in circulation almost immediately by $18,000,000, and would result in a freer issue of National bank notes by making the loss on circulation insignificant, or perhaps nothing at all.

When the bill comes up in the House Chairman Dorsey, in behalf of the committee, will move an amendment to provide for the issue of greenbacks whenever the National bank circulation falls below $185,000,000.

To Tax United States Notes.

Mr. Morrill of Kansas was authorized to report favorably a bill to subject National bank and United States Treasury notes to State taxation. In his report on this bill Mr. Morrill says: "Your committee can see no good reason why one form of currency should be exempt from taxation while another is liable to be taxed. Gold and silver are taxable, and certificates or Treasury notes redeemable in gold and silver ought to be placed on the same basis."

Mr. Dorsey, in speaking of the situation, said: "The circulating medium of the country is too small. Nearly every one admits that we could get along as we did before if confidence could be restored, and we hope to do that and to increase circulation somewhat by the bill we will call up."

The National Executive Silver Committee today issued the following address to Congress:

The National Executive Silver Committee, believing that the present money stringency and the breaking down of credit on both sides of the Atlantic are mainly, if not entirely, to the attempt to conduct the world's growing business and discharge its vast debts on the narrowing basis of gold as the single money standard, again appeals to Congress to delay no longer the restoration of silver to unlimited use as money, with all the rights of coinage and legal tender possessed by gold. All attempts to relieve the present strained condition by increasing the volume of credit currency or by multiplying credit expedients can at best afford but temporary relief.

With the supply of gold constantly diminishing, while the population is constantly increasing, and the business of the world rapidly expanding, the recurrence of such conditions as we are now experiencing must come, forcing the periodical adjustment of prices and business to the ever-contracting scale of the single gold standard.

What is needed is a broader basis of primary money, constant and adequate in supply. To secure this bimetallism must be reëstablished, and the attempt to stretch the single gold standard over the world's trade abandoned. That has never been in the past, is not now, and will not likely ever be, too much gold and silver to supply the world's needs for money. This is evidenced by the existence of the fact that these metals are, to a large extent, supplemented by paper money. To supply the probable population of the United States alone for the next century with the same per capita of money we now have will require a production of silver as great as the entire production of the American Continent since its discovery by Columbus.

Speculation Would Cease.

With free coinage of silver the difference between silver bullion and silver coin must at once disappear and end silver speculation. If everybody can have silver metal converted into coin free of cost at the rate of 371¼ grains to the dollar, then, of course, there can be no difference between the value of a given weight of silver in the form of bullion and in the form of coin.

Then the fear that with free coinage the parity of silver and gold on our ratio of sixteen to one will be broken, it is believed is not well founded. Certainly this cannot take place and continue to permanently disturb values, if been coined to provide us with our full distributive share of the world's money independent of gold. Our share at present is $1,500,000,000, of which at least $630,000,000 is gold. Silver enough must be coined, then, to give us full $1,500,000,000 besides the gold, and besides enough to take the place of retired bank notes and supply the requirements of our increasing population and growing industries. In fact, the proposed issue of new paper money will tend, in the same degree, to displace gold that silver will. Which, then, is the better, metallic money, constant in supply, self-regulating, and that needs no redemption, or additional credit money to some time be redeemed in gold that becomes constantly dearer as demands upon it increase.

The welfare of civilization is involved in this issue.

The people of the whole country demand that their constitutional right to have recourse to both gold and silver for money to carry on business and in the discharge of all money obligations shall be restored to them, and the agitation of this great question will not cease until this demand is granted.

The address is signed by Gen. A. J. Warner and Francis G. Newlands for the committee.

MORE CONFIDENCE ON 'CHANGE.

Yesterday's Market in Wall Street Showed a Decided Improvement in Feeling.

NEW YORK, Dec. 11.—[Special.]—The market was less active today and the general temper was more confident. This means a great deal, for Wall street people are keenly sensitive to "atmospheres," and often scent impending disaster before they have any idea of what quarter it is to come from. None of the sinister rumors of yesterday materialized, the Bank of England did not advance its rate, and well-advised foreign houses say that the fortnightly settlement to be completed tomorrow will not be attended with any serious suspensions. Foreign houses were free lenders of money on 'Change this afternoon. The city banks took no clearing-house certificates this morning and the news from Boston and Philadelphia was more reassuring. Of course no radical actual change has occurred in the commercial situation, but a general restoration of confidence would speedily work one, and every day that passes without disaster may be counted as a distinct gain in that direction.

The Missouri Pacific annual statement was much better than expected, and Jay Gould was quoted to the effect that no less than 55,000 shares of Missouri Pacific, Western Union, and Manhattan have recently been transferred in the names of scattered small holders.

A good effect is produced by the Government report showing the increased value of all products of the soil this year, and the continued weakness of sterling exchange gives promise of further engagements of gold to come by Saturday's steamers.

MISCELLANEOUS FAILURES.

Venable & Heyman, New York Liquor Dealers, Make an Assignment.

NEW YORK, Dec. 11.—George W. Venable and Moses J. Heyman, composing the firm of Venable & Heyman, wholesale liquor dealers, made an assignment today to Robert J. Newa, giving the following preferences: R. J. Dean & Co., any deficiency there may be for moneys loaned; R. W. Townsend, $18,000; Philip Hamburger, Pittsburg, Pa., $7,670; John H. McGuirk, $5,000.

Jacob Tarlow and Berthold Hutchings, comprising the firm of Tarlow & Hutchings, dealers in worsted goods at No. 34 Walker street, made an assignment today to Marcus Beliner with preferences of $3,000 on promissory notes, and $4,516 to Johanna Hutchings on judgments.

NEW YORK, Dec. 11.—Henry Siebert, tobacco commission merchant at Nos. 76 and 78 Broad street, has suspended. Mr. Siebert said today that he had decided not to make any statement of his affairs, but hoped to make arrangements to go on. In the trade his liabilities are estimated at about $250,000.

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., Dec. 11.—[Special.]—W. P. Eicher, doing a grocery business, failed today. His assets and liabilities are not known. He confessed judgment in favor of the Chisholm-Gray Co., a local firm.

EAST TAWAS, Mich., Dec. 11.—[Special.]—The banking house of J. H. Schmeck & Co. suspended today. It is believed that on Mr. Schmeck's return tomorrow business will be resumed.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Dec. 11.—The Bessemer rolling-mill today went into the hands of a receiver as a temporary arrangement pending the collection of $30,000, which is owed the mill by the United States Rolling Stock company, recently assigned.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Dec. 11.—R. H. Walker & Co., tobacconists at Clarksville, Tenn., assigned today. Liabilities, $40,000; assets, $53,000. J. C. Hamburgh, a member of the above firm, made a personal assignment. Liabilities, $6,000; assets, $12,000. The firm was involved by the failure of the Franklin Bank.

Financial Legislation Criticised.

LONDON, Dec. 11.—The *Times* says: "The whole monetary system in the United States is in a muddle. This condition is due to piecemeal legislation by unprincipled legislators. Unfortunately, instead of there being signs of amendment it looks likely that further attempts will be made to legislate in favor of particular classes. The most ominous of these attempts is the demand of the Farmers' Alliance for more currency, and that the National banks shall be compelled to lend money on the security of real estate. If the latter demand is ever granted America will be launched on the dangerous path which the Argentine Republic has trod since the evil day the first seclusion was issued. The present crisis is of an ordinary character, but is made worse by foolish monetary arrangements. The only safe cure for it is liquidation."

Will Reorganize the Bank.

DULUTH, Minn., Dec. 11.—[Special.]—At a meeting of Duluth capitalists last night it was decided to reorganize the Bell & Eyster Bank, which suspended two weeks ago. The new concern will have a half million capital, of which over one-half is already taken, against $100,000 for the old bank. It will be a National bank. Clinton Markell, the assignee of Bell & Eyster, has filed a million dollar bond.

Attachments Against a Railroad.

SIOUX CITY, Ia., Dec. 11.—[Special.]—Attachments were filed today by Palmer, Moan & Hunt for $12,000 on the Sioux City and Ogden railroad. Other parties attached for claims to the amount of $5,000. This makes a total of about $20,000 levied on the company's property within two days. The company will probably go into the hands of a receiver.

Extension for Barker Bros. & Co.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Dec. 11.—Assignee Miller of Barker Bros. & Co. says the most important creditors of the firm have signed a paper giving it a year's extension to meet its indebtedness. Matters are being adjusted and it is believed the firm will resume soon.

TO HEAD OFF IMMIGRANTS.

Resolutions Adopted by the Federated Labor Delegates at Detroit.

DETROIT, Mich., Dec. 11.—[Special.]—President Gompers' first act after calling the federated labor delegates to order this morning was to appoint a committee to formulate the convention's views on the eight-hour question, honoring T. J. Morgan of Chicago with a place. Mr. Morgan offered a resolution, which set forth that occasion was taken during the Philadelphia Centennial by employers to flood Europe with advertisements that there was plenty of work in this country, when there were thousands of idle men, and that the country was in turn flooded with unneeded labor. The resolution asked action by the federation to head off such possible immigration during the Chicago World's Fair. It was concurred in. Morgan's resolution asking the federation to support woman's suffrage was reported favorably. The convention resolved to extend sympathy to the Alabama coal-miners, whose Executive Board is in jail in Birmingham. Those who were responsible for the incarceration of the committee were denounced. A resolution looking to the more discreet use of the boycott was passed. The request of the striking picture frame and moldings workers of Cleveland as to the boycott of certain breweries and others was reported favorably and referred to the Executive Committee.

Miss Burke's resolution on female factory inspectors was referred. Reports from the document in the hands of the Grievance Committee show considerable strife between the trades unionists and Knights of Labor in Cleveland. A unanimous report indorsed the Secretary's report, which pushed the eight-hour day forward, and was concurred in by the convention.

A resolution by Delegate Morgan asked that the Chicago World's Fair be open Sundays, since Sunday was the only day on which an opportunity was offered to the wage-workers to attend. It was referred. At this point the colored delegate, Moxley, was called to the chair amid a burst of applause. Curiously enough, while he was in the chair a grievance was read from a Southern machinists' union regarding the proposed affiliation, and one of the delegates arose to denounce a section of the constitution which restricted admission to white men. Another delegation said the federation could not recognize Southern machinists who drew the color line, as that was not the policy of trade-unionists. Delegate Lennan offered a resolution excluding such locals as draw the color or race lines, and to organize the machinists in a National body who do not inject the race clause in the constitution. The matter was finally referred to the Executive Council, with a request to influence if possible Southern members to strike the objectionable clause from their constitutions.

The question of the appointment of a special committee to look after Federal legislation occupied the convention's attention until late in the afternoon. Delegate Morgan said the committee would be corrupted within a year. The matter finally went over until next year's meeting.

The committee on the President's report declared that while the federation does not recommend strikes, still they must be considered as inevitable under the present social system. The desirability of an International Labor Congress at Chicago in 1893 was impressed upon the delegates. The idea of a general federation label was indorsed. Governors of States were urged to make the first Monday in September a general holiday.

The resolution opposing the employment of Pinkerton police was adopted. A hot debate followed upon an effort to place the federation on record against the Knights of Labor, but President Gompers succeeded in having it dropped. A mass-meeting was held tonight at which speeches were made by prominent labor-men.

To Revoke Its Charter.

COLUMBUS, O., Dec. 11.—The Attorney-General began quo warranto proceedings in the Supreme Court today to revoke the charter of the Union Mutual Fire Insurance Company of Cincinnati, charging numerous irregularities.

THREE NOTABLE EVENTS.

TODAY IS ONE OF FATE IN MATTERS RELATING TO THE WORLD'S FAIR.

President Harrison Will Be Notified That All Is In Readiness for His Proclamation—Important Appointments Anticipated—A Decision That Occasions Surprise—What Director-General Davis Says—A Petition in Favor of Sunday Closing.

Today President Harrison will be formally notified that everything is in readiness for the World's Fair proclamation. President Gage will appoint his eight members of the Board of Reference and Control, and Director-General Davis will probably appoint some of the chiefs of bureaus.

"I cannot state positively whether I will make any appointments at the directors' meeting tomorrow night or not," said the Director-General. "If it be deemed best I shall appoint some of my chiefs, but I cannot say just how many."

Art, agriculture, and horticulture are the departments of which it is expected that he will appoint heads, with publicity and promotion as a possibility. Up to yesterday morning it had been confidently expected that the latter appointment would be the first that would be made, but there is now reason to believe that it may be delayed, Col. McKenzie taking temporary charge of the department. The Bureau of Foreign Affairs will have the Director-General for its head, so that no appointment is to be expected there. There will be some one put in charge at some future time, but he will carry on the business of that bureau in the name of the Director-General.

A number of slates have been made up for Mr. Davis, but there is reason to believe that he has made up one for himself, and that he is about the only one who knows what it is.

As for the proclamation, it is probable that it will be issued before the Candler Congressional Committee reports. The latter evidently intends to look into World's Fair matters a little more fully, evidently realizing that conditions existing when it was in Chicago do not exist now. Congressman Candler wired Secretary Dickinson yesterday for detailed information on two subjects, and that shows that the committee is not quite satisfied in its own mind as to the correctness of its observations while here. Mr. Candler wanted immediate information as to the amount of money expended and as to the work done by the Board of Lady Managers. The necessary documents were at once prepared and were sent to Washington last night.

A Question of Expense.

The expenses of the commission and the size of the Board of Lady Managers are two things that the Congressional Committee was reported to seriously object to, and in consequence the dispatch is of much more importance than the mere wording of it would indicate. No change could be made in those matters without changing to a large extent the duties and powers of the various World's Fair bodies, and that is something that both Commissioners and directors are anxious to avoid.

The question of transportation was taken up at local headquarters yesterday, when representatives of the various railroads met with some of the directors. The subject of handling passengers and freight for the Exposition was discussed and was finally left to the railroad-men, they agreeing to propose a plan at a meeting to be held later. This plan will include the best method of delivering goods, coming in by any railroad, at Jackson or Washington Park without bringing them clear into the city. Depot facilities will also be treated in its report when made. The railroad-men will meet Dec. 23 to take up the subject.

The Lake-Front matter is as far from settlement as ever, and the directors have ceased to worry over it. No plan has yet been proposed to which the various parties in interest would agree, and in consequence attention is being devoted now entirely to the Lake-Front as it is, and not as it was once intended to make it. The Art Building is the only thing that Lake-Front people can work on as matters are at present, but they are making the most of that. The Art Institute proposed some time ago to make it permanent by doubling the money that the directory would be able to appropriate to that purpose, and the Commercial Club has fallen in with the idea.

The following committees were appointed to look after the matter: From the Commercial Club—N. K. Fairbank, Chairman; John J. Jones, Franklin MacVeagh, John M. Clark, George C. Walker, Edward E. Ayer. From the Art Institute—C. L. Hutchinson, Chairman; Edson Keith, Charles D. Hamill. From the Fair Directory—Potter Palmer, Chairman; H. N. Higinbotham, and E. S. Pike.

The Queen Isabella Association met yesterday afternoon and drafted a protest against lessening the number or powers of the Board of Lady Managers. Little fear is entertained that it will be done, however.

The Sunday Question.

A committee of the Chicago ministers to take in hand the matter of urging the closing of the World's Fair Sundays met at the Grand Pacific Hotel yesterday and adopted a form of petition which all religious and secular societies that are in sympathy with the movement are asked to have signed by as many people as possible and forwarded either to the Rev. Dr. Herrick Johnson, No. 1070 North Halsted street, or to the Rev. J. D. McCord, No. 399 Thirty-third street. Ministers, labor societies, and all persons interested in maintaining rest on the Sabbath day are asked to coöperate in this work. The following is the form of the petition:

To the Managers of the Columbian Exposition of 1893: Your petitioners most earnestly ask that the Columbian Exposition to be held in Chicago in 1893 be not opened on the Lord's day and that no work be done in preparation of the grounds or with construction of buildings on that day. We ask this in the general interests of labor and morality.

READY FOR THE PRESIDENT.

World's Fair Representatives and Documents Are in Washington.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 11.—[Special.]—The World's Fair documents are here. So are President Palmer and Director F. W. Peck. The documents are in the keeping over night of Mr. Peck at the Arlington. Secretary Butterworth was in consultation with Director Peck tonight, and the Chicago Congressmen were also seen. Everything is ready for the visit to the White House. Mr. Butterworth had already been up to see President Harrison and had arranged for an audience. President Harrison will receive the papers from the hands of President Palmer probably before the Cabinet meeting tomorrow. In that event they may be looked over by the members of the Cabinet. But official business moves a little slowly, and it will not be wise to look for the President's proclamation until the middle of next week. Meanwhile Messrs. Palmer and Peck will have a chance to talk the whole matter over with Gen. Harrison, who takes a great personal interest in the Fair. President Palmer in addition to his duties in bearing the papers to the President will probably do some missionary work among the Congressmen, explaining misconceptions that have grown up regarding the National Commission. His personal popularity with Senators and Representatives will go far towards preventing legislation that would embroil the commission and the local directory. His hardest work will be in getting financial provision made for the Lady Managers.

Only two members of the House subcommittee are in the city—Mr. Candler and Mr. Frank. So there has been no meeting, and Mr. Candler says the committee will not get together before Saturday. Mr. Flower and Mr. Wilson of West Virginia are in New York and Mr. Hitt is still sick. The committee has been somewhat delayed by the failure of the report of Secretary Dickinson to make its appearance, so that its members may look over the financial statement. There is reason to believe that the subcommittee's report will comment upon what it regards as the mistake of appointing numerous Lady Managers when the appointment of only about a dozen or fifteen was in mind when Congress authorized the appointments and will contain some pretty plain talk about the rapid dissipation of the Congressional appropriation in salaries for officers and for other purposes. The committee will recommend legislation designed to make matters run more smoothly and to protect the Government funds. A member of the committee remarked the other day that the subcommittee was gratified to learn that the National and Local Boards had come to an understanding which would promote the interests of the Exposition, but the understanding or agreement was merely voluntary and might be broken at any time. Congress would hardly be satisfied to leave things in so uncertain a condition, and it was the duty of the committee to plainly state the facts as it found them and to recommend a suitable remedy by legislation.

Charlotte Smith is after the Lady Managers. She proposes now that a permanent International Industrial Fair shall be held at either Washington, D. C., or New York, and has called a mass-meeting in New York City Jan. 25 to further this end. She does this in order that the 3,000,000 women bread-winners of the United States may have recognition. She asks the coöperation of State Legislatures and all independent political bodies. Finally, in behalf of the Women's National Industrial League, she enters a solemn protest against the action of the appointing power in appointing only "ladies" to represent the women of the United States at the Fair. She buttonholed Secretary Butterworth this afternoon, and was talking to him at a lively rate, when he politely explained to her that the Lady Managers were appointed by the National Commission, and he had nothing to do with it.

NORTH DAKOTA GETTING READY.

The New State Will Be Well Represented at the Fair.

GRAND FORKS, N. D., Dec. 11.—[Special.]—A well attended meeting of representative citizens of North Dakota, embracing county and city officials, members of Boards of Trade and Chambers of Commerce, was held today in the United States court-room and a permanent organization was effected to promote legislation and procure State aid for a complete exhibit of the products, industries, arts, and genius of North Dakota at the World's Fair in Chicago in 1893. The State Commissioner, H. P. Rucker, opened the convention with a detailed statement of the progress already made. President Homer B. Sprague of the University of North Dakota recited the part which the university might be made to play in the educational, scientific, and biological display of the State. Editor George E. Bowers of Hillsborough was elected Temporary Chairman and A. C. Labsie of Grand Forks Secretary. State Treasurer L. E. Booker of Pembina County was elected Treasurer. Six Vice-Presidents and a director from each county were chosen to urge a liberal appropriation by the State.

Illinois at the World's Fair.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Dec. 11.—[Special.]—It appears that a committee from the State Board of Agriculture held a quiet conference in Chicago this week with Director-General Davis on the subject of Illinois' exhibit at the World's Fair. Assurances were given the committee by Col. Davis of all the assistance in his power and of ample space for a suitable display. The board's committee consists of President Haskell, Lafayette Funk, David Gore, John Virgin, J. W. Vittum, and E. C. Pace, who will meet here next Tuesday to hold a conference on the same subject with representatives from the University of Illinois, the State Board of Charities, the Fish Commissioners, and the State Board of Horticulture, as well as the heads of all the State departments and Col. Distin, representing the veterans. The object of the conference is to determine the extent of the State exhibit, the amount of space required, and the appropriation to be asked of the Legislature. It is understood that this meeting is to be held partly at the request of the Governor, who wants some light on the subjects indicated before he finishes his message.

THE "FATHER OF GREENBACKS" DEAD.

Spencer Morton Clarke No More—Funeral of Washington McLean.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 11.—[Special.]—The "Father of Greenbacks" died at his home near Washington yesterday, aged 80. He was Spencer Morton Clarke. Mr. Clarke was the first Chief of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing. He was in the office of the Supervising Architect, and when, Aug. 29, 1862, it was decided to issue greenbacks by the Government, Mr. Clarke first suggested, when the notes were sent to the Treasury Department in sheets, a method of separating them by machinery. Mr. Chase gave him permission to make the attempt, which proved successful. Then he proposed that the seals should be put on in the department, alleging greater safety; and this, too, was successful. He then proposed that some of the work should be printed here, and gradually the Bureau of Engraving and Printing became an established fact. He was a man of very positive character and made many enemies among Congressmen; consequently there was a Congressional investigation into the affairs of his administration, which developed a state of things that compelled his retirement. Extravagance was alleged, but no corruption was proved. An act which created a good deal of discussion at the time was the placing by Clarke of his own portrait upon one of the denominations of fractional currency. So great was the opposition to this that the entire issue of those notes was withdrawn from circulation.

Dr. D. Mills Tucker.

Dr. D. Mills Tucker, one of Chicago's few remaining early settlers, died at his late residence, No. 2317 Wabash avenue, Wednesday night, of typhoid-pneumonia.

Dr. Tucker's illness was of but three days' duration. Sunday he was unable to go to his office at Peck court and Wabash avenue, and the next day Drs. Bates, Collister, and Mollister, his personal friends, were called in. He rapidly grew worse, and died at 11:25 Wednesday night.

Mrs. Tucker had gone to Roanoke, Va., to spend Thanksgiving with the only child, E. B. Tucker, and her husband had planned to go East Dec. 20, to return with her. The widow and son reached Chicago last evening.

The funeral will take place Dec. 14 at 2 p. m. from the late residence, the burial being private.

Dr. Tucker came to Chicago in 1856 from Boston. He was born in Worcester County, Massachusetts, and, after graduating at Harvard, attended the medical college of that university. His life was devoted to his profession. Dr. Tucker, a studious nature, his office was filled with advanced literature, and up to within a few days of his death he kept up his reading of the latest periodicals and medical literature.

One of the founders of the Chicago Medical Society, he held the offices of Secretary in 1865 and Treasurer in 1866. At the time of his death he was a life member of the society. For a number of years after the foundation he was Superintendent of the Washingtonians Home, when it was located on State street. He was a member of Dr Lorimer's church.

Funeral of Washington McLean.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 11.—The funeral of Mr. Washington McLean took place this morning at 10 o'clock from his late residence in Jackson place. It was a quiet, simple affair without the slightest display. There were no pall-bearers and only a few carriages. The religious services were conducted by the Rev. Dr. Douglass, rector of St. John's Episcopal Church. At their conclusion the remains, accompanied solely by relatives, were transferred to Rock Creek Cemetery, just back of the Soldiers' Home, and placed in a vault. The simplicity in all the arrangements connected with the funeral was due to the wishes of the deceased.

Among those who were present during the services were the President of the United States, the Governor of Ohio and Mrs. Campbell, Vice-President and Mrs. Morton, the Secretary of State and Mrs. Blaine, Senator and Mrs. Sherman, Senator and Mrs. Payne, Justice and Mrs. Blatchford, Justice and Mrs. Gray, Senator and Mrs. Stanford, Col. John Hay, Mrs. Cockrell, Mrs. Tiffany, Mrs. Hitt, U. S. Grant Jr., Representative Butterworth, Gen. and Mrs. McCook, Gen. H. V. Boynton, Senators Voorhees and McPherson, Senator and Mrs. Carlisle, Senator and Mrs. Hale, and many other friends of the family.

Honoring a Dead Associate.

A special meeting of the Produce Exchange was held yesterday to take action upon the death of Patrick Moran, one of the founders of the organization. John C. Scales, A. A. Kennard, M. Eppert, and Col. Littler were appointed a committee to draft appropriate resolutions. The following were designated honorary pall-bearers: President John B. Lynch, Secretary Littler, M. Eppert, John Kirkpatrick, John H. Barnett, A. Bigelow, Charles Wilmerding, J. W. Sharp, A. A. Kennard, H. H. Love, Thomas Bermingham, and W. P. Dexter. The pall-bearers and friends will meet at the Exchange Hall at 9 o'clock this morning and proceed to Mr. Moran's late residence.

Death of Mother Colette.

NOTRE DAME, Ind., Dec. 11.—[Special.]—Mother Colette, Assistant Mother-General of the Religious Sisterhood of the Holy Cross and stewardess of St. Mary's Academy for many years, died here this afternoon. She was a daughter of James Cunea, a banker of Morris, Ill., and was the sister-in-law of J. J. Fitzgibbons of Chicago. It is a remarkable coincidence that within twenty-four hours after the death of Mother Colette two other members of the same sisterhood also passed away, Sister Charles of Salt Lake City and Sister Paul of Akyab, India. It is said to be a fact that the death of one member of the order has invariably been immediately followed by that of two others.

Willis Blakesley.

QUINCY, Ill., Dec. 11.—[Special.]—Willis Blakesley, one of the best known pilots on the Mississippi River, died today of heart disease. He was 60 years old and had been on the river for more than forty years.

John Lewis.

ADRIAN, Mich., Dec. 11.—John Lewis, aged 61, one of the wealthiest colored men in Michigan, died here last night. He was public spirited and especially helpful to his own race.

Col. I. N. Alexander.

VAN WERT, O., Dec. 11.—[Special.]—Col. I. N. Alexander, United States District Attorney for the Northern District of Ohio, died at his home in this city this morning.

James R. Stevenson.

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., Dec. 11.—[Special.]—At Colton, Cal., today occurred the death of James R. Stevenson of this city, brother of Adlai E. Stevenson, ex-First Assistant Postmaster-General.

PECK DIVIDES THE PORK.

COMFORTABLE BERTHS FOR WISCONSIN DEMOCRATS.

J. B. Doe Will Be Adjutant-General, Otto Falk Quartermaster-General, and Clarence L. Clark Private Secretary to the Governor — McCrone, the Democrat Elected to the Illinois Legislature from Quincy, Was a Resident of Kansas in 1887—Political Notes.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Dec. 11.—[Special.]—The Democratic appointing board, which includes Chairman Wall of the Democratic State Central Committee and the State officers-elect, this afternoon officially announced the following appointments: Adjutant-General, Joseph B. Doe of Janesville; Quartermaster-General, Otto Falk of Milwaukee; Private Secretary to Gov. Peck, Clarence L. Clark of Janesville.

Not content with the recount which showed J. W. Babcock, the Republican Assemblyman-elect in Juneau County, to have a plurality of 166 votes, some of the Democrats in his district now propose to contest Mr. Babcock's election, relying on the Democratic majority in the Legislature to unseat Babcock if possible. The latter, who was in Milwaukee today, said that he had just been served with a notice of the contest, in which numerous general charges are made, but only one specific charge, as the grounds on which the contest will be made. The specific charge is that voters were imported into the district from Wood County to vote for Babcock. Mr. Babcock admits that nine voters of Necedah who were employed at railroad work in Wood County came home to vote, but says that they were all residents of Necedah, some of them having been born there, and he believes a majority of them were Democrats. Another general charge is illegal registration. The clerk of the Registry Board was Mr. Rogers, the Democratic candidate. Still Mr. Rogers was not anxious for a contest, but was urged on by some Democratic politicians who are the personal enemies of Mr. Babcock.

Maj. Scofield, the Republican Senator-elect from the First District, whose seat is also to be contested, says he is certain that there was no fraud perpetrated at the recount of the votes in his district. The man whom the Democrats charge with perpetrating the frauds is a strictly honest man, Mr. Scofield says, and he is confident that his innocence will be established.

IS M'CRONE INELIGIBLE?

Apparently He Was a Bona Fide Resident of Kansas in 1887.

TOPEKA, Kas., Dec. 11.—[Special.]—A number of inquiries were received by the Secretary of State today from politicians in Illinois regarding George C. McCrone and his claims to a residence in Kansas in 1887. The letters of inquiry state that McCrone was elected a member of the Illinois General Assembly from Adams County at the last election and that one of the qualifications necessary for an incumbent of the position is a residence in the State five years previous to the time of election. March 3, 1887, McCrone addressed a letter to Gov. John A. Martin, applying for an appointment as Notary Public of Sedgwick County, Kansas. In his application he certified that he was a citizen of Sedgwick County, that he was over 21 years old, and that he held no notarial commission for any other country. Inclosed in the letter was the affidavit of several citizens of Sedgwick County who testified as to the integrity and ability of Mr. McCrone and that he was a bona-fide resident of Sedgwick County. The notarial commission was issued as requested and his bond, signed by citizens of Wichita, was approved by A. B. Wright, Clerk of the District Court of Sedgwick County.

ATTORNEY-GENERAL ARRESTED.

One of the Tillman Officials in South Carolina in Trouble.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Dec. 11.—[Special.]—The new Attorney-General of the State, T. J. Pope, will be arrested in the morning on a warrant sworn out by N. G. Gonzales, a newspaper man, charging him with political intimidation. This is the sensation of the hour, coming just on the success of the Tillman movement. The case arises from the discharge of T. B. Butler, a nephew of Senator Butler, a clerk in the State Enrolling Department. The affidavit claims that in discharging him the Attorney-General violated the law in regard to discharging officials for their political views, and especially states that such discharge was made because Butler would not support Tillman. A letter from the Attorney-General to Butler to this effect is in evidence. The penalty is a fine of from $50 to $1,000 and imprisonment of from three month to one year, or both.

SECRETARY TRACY FOR PRESIDENT.

A Scheme That May Make Him New York's Candidate.

NEW YORK, Dec. 11.—[Special.]—Benjamin F. Tracy, the Secretary of the Navy, several Republicans have recently asserted, is soon to be the ruling spirit in Republican politics in this State. A well-known Republican, who holds an important Federal office in this city, says that Mr. Tracy's personal objection to the work was the only obstacle in the way of his successorship to ex-Senator Platt, who has heretofore been the acknowledged leader, although ex-Senator Miller has endeavored to divide the honor with him.

"Mr. Tracy," said he, "would be a particularly good man for the place, and there are some who say that President Harrison particularly desires that he should assume the responsibility of harmonizing the two factions that will be all powerful in the State at the polls in 1891 and 1892 if they continue in existence much longer. If Mr. Tracy is induced to accept the position his consent will carry with it an agreement to bear the Republican standard in the Gubernatorial campaign next year. Should he be elected Governor he would stand a good chance for the Presidential nomination by the Republican National Convention in 1892."

Booming "Uncle Jerry" Rusk for '92.

NEW YORK, Dec. 11.—[Special.]—Ex-Speaker J. Warren Keifer of Ohio was at the Fifth Avenue Hotel today and said that he would not be at all surprised to see Jeremiah Rusk nominated for the Presidency on the Republican ticket in 1892.

"There is a strong feeling in the Northwest for Mr. Rusk," said he. "He is popular with the farmers, and they are very strong just now. If the nomination were to take place tomorrow I have no doubt that the Secretary of Agriculture would be the man. If Maj. McKinley is elected Governor of Ohio that may make him a Presidential possibility."

Alabama Negroes Dissatisfied.

MOBILE, Ala., Dec. 11.—[Special.]—A meeting of representative negroes of the State will be held here in the near future to determine what political action the negroes should take to advance their interests. The meeting is the result of dissatisfaction with the way they have been treated by the present Administration. Many are in favor of leaving the Republican party and forming a party of their own.

Dubois Sure of Election.

BOISE CITY, Idaho, Dec. 11.—[Special.]—There was no ballot for Senator today. One will be reached by Saturday. Dubois has eighteen votes solid for him first, last, and all the time. Of the other twenty-six Republicans thirteen are favorable to him and will enter no combination which leaves him out. This insures his election.

INDIANS IN DANGER OF STARVATION.

Capt. Conrad on the Condition of the Red Men in South Dakota.

Capt. C. H. Conrad of the Fifteenth United States Infantry, commanding Fort Randall, South Dakota, under date of Dec. 6, makes an interesting report to army headquarters. He says in this report:

The Indians say that one-half who have raised crops heretofore, and who are willing to continue to work, have suffered much the last season on account of the drought, and their crops have been in a large number of cases a total failure; and, in my opinion, if something is not done, and done speedily, these wards of the Nation will perish by famine this winter, the rations being totally inadequate for their sustenance. There are among them a large number of old and decrepit Indians, unable to work, and compelled to support existence as best they may on what is given them by the Government. In questioning one old Indian, who had a wife and daughter, as to how long the meat ration received lasted, he told me one day, when there was plenty in his pot for the balance of the seven days. He replied that he then visited Indians who were employed by the Indian Department and obtained from them what he could until time to draw rations again, and when that day came they were so famished that they could not resist eating all they received at once.

WILL GO TO THE GRAND JURY.

Prettyman's Case Will Be Presented to That Body Today.

Today the banking and general financial methods followed by W. L. Prettyman will be laid before the grand jury. Yesterday morning Attorneys Edward U. Fliehmann and B. M. Shaffner, representing depositors, were closeted with State's-Attorney Longenecker at his office. One of the creditors last night said that he had been subpœnaed to appear today, and that he knew of several more who had been similarly summoned.

About noon yesterday the quietude of Judge Scales' court-room was somewhat shattered. Attorney Shaffner having secured certain information relative to the disposition of funds and property belonging to the W. L. Prettyman & Co. concern, desired to examine Partner H. H. Bishop on that point. He accordingly issued a subpœna for Mr. Bishop and Mrs. Anna Belle Bishop. Mr. Bishop and his wife, accompanied by Attorney C. M. Hardy, appeared in response to the summons. The legal gentleman was very hot in the immediate region of his neckwear.

"I am through with these examinations," he said. "There have been plenty of them. I am informed by the papers that my friend at my right—indicating Mr. Shaffner—has threatened to have my client, Mr. Prettyman, proceeded against criminally. That being the case I shall object to any further citations or examining of witnesses."

In the meantime Bishop had acted upon the advice of Mr. Hardy and left the court-room. Judge Scales allowed the petition for a citation and set the time for taking evidence at 2 o'clock this afternoon, at which time Mr. and Mrs. Bishop will be on hand.

An attachment was issued to bring in Bishop to answer for disobeying the summons of yesterday. Attorney Hardy attempted to smooth the situation by saying that when he advised Bishop to leave he did not know that he had been served with a subpœna.

"I have some inquiries to make of Mr. Bishop," said Mr. Shaffner, "which may refresh his mem

O MUCH.

L HAS IN-ENSES.

20 Per Cent re Never So Advances in —Physicians e Results of Dr. Koch's York News.

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TALK.

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BRIDGET AND BELLAMY.

EVANSTON SERVANT-GIRLS COMBINE AGAINST THE "CO-OPS."

Wielders of the Mop and Potato-Masher Form a Labor Union—The Janitor of the Rev. H. S. Williams' Church Scares Two of the Trustees—Englewood "Club-House" Keepers Indicted—Ben Halliday Sues Warren F. Leland—Local News.

The servant-girls of Evanston have grasped the potato-masher and in turn have declared war against the "Coöps."

Lawyer Timothy O'Brien of Evanston must needs be something of a linguist. He has fifty-two clients, representing seven different nationalities, and six-seventhsof those whose cause he is championing speak only their native tongue.

Mr. O'Brien will shortly address his clients in mass-meeting assembled, and will make the same speech in seven languages. So he says. Evanston doings generally find a parallel in the Scriptures. The last "doing" of note was a meeting of servant girls, which soon resolved itself into a scene like that which attended the building of Babel's Tower. There were fifty-two domestics present, and each one knew what the grievance to be discussed was. But how to discuss it was another question. Six-seventhsof the number, fractions of domestics barred, could not understand what the one-seventh said. By this statement of a little mathematical problem in permutations, or combinations, whichever it is, the full force of the difficulty will be presented. Finally, by a vigorous use of the sign language on the part of a cook, it became clear that all the servants assembled were "forminst" the attempted realization of Edward Bellamy's dream by the Evanston housewives who had started a system of co-operative housekeeping, and by reason of which all the cooks, chambermaids, and waitresses in the body had lost their jobs.

To express their contempt for the venture each seventh of the body had a distinct word, the most expressive of loathing, in its respective language. But the word of one-seventh did not hit the other six-seventhsat all, and a compromise was finally effected by taking a word of no language at all—namely, "Fad."

This went with the crowd, and was embodied as the crowning term of reproach in each of a set of seven resolutions drawn up in the tongues of the countries represented, ranging from Denmark to England.

The English resolution declares that Bellamy's books is to be boycotted, and that no girl is to work in a household where it is known to have been read. Secondly, it declares that cooperative housekeeping is a delusion and a snare, and that when it shall have been so proven to those now engaged in it by its utter failure the housewives now living in cooking communities must be forced to look in vain for servants.

The fifty-two girls have formed the nucleus of a union into which they expect to bring all other rulers of the rear rooms in all Evanston households. If Bellamy is a dreamer only, the fabric of whose brain cannot withstand the touch of practice, there will be many an unsatisfactory meal eaten this winter by the husbands of more than a dozen of the women of Evanston.

Lawyer O'Brien is to plead the girls' cause, and he says that his heart is with them, a statement unnecessary to those who know his innate gallantry.

TRUSTEES AND JANITOR BATTLE.

An Exciting and Ludicrous Incident of the Englewood Church War.

The trouble that broke out some months ago in the Englewood Presbyterian Church and caused a division in the congregation has developed in another quarter, and as a result the stanch adherents of Pastor Williams have a quarrel in their own ranks. The church janitor is William McKendrick, who was enjoined months ago with others of the pastor's friends from interfering with the Christian Endeavor Society.

For some reason Pastor Williams' friends suspected that McKendrick was not as loyal as he should be, and Wednesday night after the usual prayer-meeting Mr. McKendrick was called into the hall by two of the trustees and was asked to give up the keys of the church. Incidentally he was told that another man was to take his place.

Inasmuch as he had been enjoined McKendrick refused the demand. He, however, had other reasons, for the claim is that there is three months' salary due him. The trustees refused to take no for an answer and told the janitor if he did not give up the keys they would be taken from him forcibly and he would not receive his salary. Still he refused to comply with the request made.

Then the two trustees closed in on the janitor and it looked as if he would lose the keys. He endeavered to escape by the door, but the trustees got there ahead of him. Quietly placing his hand behind him he drew from his pocket a pair of pincers and pointed them at the nearest man. In the dark hall it looked as though he had a revolver, and, with an exclamation, the nearest trustee fell on his knees, while the second instantly vanished. Every effort was made to keep the matter quiet, but failed.

Wednesday night's affair has thrown some light on an occurrence of Friday night last. The Christian Endeavor Society had arranged to give a reception and supper in the church parlors. When they began to prepare for the supper it was found that somebody had made a raid on the pantry and had carried away the silverware and dishes, so that the young people were compelled to borrow necessary articles from residents in the vicinity.

CLUB-HOUSE KEEPERS INDICTED.

The Grand Jury Acts Promptly in the Englewood Liquor Cases.

Harry O. Wilson, Charles Vermett, Granville H. Harris, Solomon Thompson, and W. A. Davidson were indicted by the county grand jury yesterday under the Dramshop act for selling liquor without license. The five persons named are all residents of one of the Englewood prohibition districts, where under the law no licenses can be issued. They started in the liquor business on the club plan and sold all kinds of intoxicating liquors freely and without a license. The people of Englewood complained, but for a long time could get no assistance from the authorities. Finally Inspector Nicholas Hunt was induced to interest himself in behalf of the people. He warned the "club" men to stop their illicit traffic. They refused. He made complaint to the State's-Attorney and that officer presented the matter to the grand jury yesterday.

Inspector Hunt was the principal witness. His testimony was as to the boundaries of the prohibition district and to the effect that the five men indicted sold liquor without a license. Michael Mulherin, an officer, corroborated Inspector Hunt.

Zachary Kehoe, John Lemand, Henry J. Trimmings, and Charles J. Munson testified that they purchased liquor in the places kept by the five persons named. The evidence was conclusive and the vote in favor of indictment was unanimous. The State's-Attorney says he will prosecute the cases against the offenders at once. Capiases were issued for their arrest last evening. They will probably be brought in today and will give bail.

The penalty for the first offense is a fine not less than $20 nor more than $100, or imprisonment in the County Jail for not less than ten nor more than thirty days, or both, in the discretion of the court. It is understood that the grand jury is investigating charges brought against other club men. The grand jury also proposes to enter into an exhaustive investigation of the lumpy-jaw complaints made against certain Stock Yards people.

The club-houses at Englewood that are still open are now watched by the police, officers being stationed in front of each one. Nelson & Donaldson, G. N. Harris, and W. Smith & Co. yesterday promised to go out of business.

AND NOW LELAND IS SUED.

Ben Ewing Halladay Comes Back at the Hotel Man for $50,000.

Ben Ewing Halladay, who, with his brother Louis, became involved in a little unpleasantness at the Leland Hotel Tuesday night and a consequent suit in the Police Courts, began a retaliation suit against Warren Leland in the Circuit Court yesterday, claiming $50,000 damages. Ben claims that, in addition to his arrest, which was caused by Mr. Leland, he was assaulted in the hotel.

The two boys were again brought before Justice Bradwell yesterday on three charges of disorderly conduct, Mr. Leland not being satisfied with the disposition of the affair the day before. The cases were not heard but were continued until Dec. 18 in bonds of $300 on each separate charge.

THEY STILL WANT THE EARTH.

Real-Estate Dealers Find Purchasers—The Oberne Property Sold—Water for Harvey.

The largest sale of North Side business property made within the last three years has just been closed by Dennis, Netling & Co. John J. Knickerbocker purchased the southwest corner of La Salle avenue and Michigan street for $101,250. It has a frontage of 100 feet on La Salle avenue by 114 feet on Michigan street. The improvements consist of a six-story and basement building. This property was sold for George Oberne and H. M. Hosick. These parties are successors to Oberne, McDaniel & Co., who have owned and occupied the building for the last ten years. They will continue to occupy the building for a term of three years from May 1, 1891.

W. D. Kerfoot & Co. have sold for John Cudahy a block of six and two-thirds acres between Seventy-fifth and Seventy-sixth streets and Prairie avenue and Indiana avenues for $34,330. This block has a frontage of 600 feet on the avenues. The ordinance granting the right to build a cross line on Seventy-fifth street has been reported upon favorably by the Committee on Streets and Alleys South. It will connect the street-car lines on Cottage Grove avenue and Vincennes road. The above firm report the sale of 100x200 feet on the southeast corner of Clark street and Deming court for $17,500. The purchaser will improve at once. They have also sold seventy-five feet of manufacturing property at the corner of Halsted and Superior streets for $7,500.

A tract of seven acres on Austin avenue near Division street was sold for H. A. Hurley for $10,000.

M. J. Day has just sold a tract of thirty-three and one-tenth acres at Glenwood, just north of the Bloom purchase, to E. P. Read for $200 an acre.

The Ashland addition to Ravenswood has been sold on the syndicate plan for $330,000.

The Harvey Land Association has at last succeeded in sinking an artesian well at Harvey. This is the second shaft which has been sunk and the work has been unusually difficult. Yesterday a splendid flow of water was reached at a depth of 1,319 feet. Five thousand gallons were pumped in fifteen minutes without perceptibly diminishing the flow. This is to be the source of water supply to the new town and mains and water-pipes are being laid in every direction.

Everett H. Rexford has sold for E. H. Wattles and others twenty acres in the northwest quarter of Sec. 21, just northeast of Blue Island, for $22,500. This land lies between the main line and the dummy branch of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific railroad and south of Burr Oak avenue. It was purchased by the Rock Island railroad company to be used for yards.

Among the transfers of real estate filed for record yesterday was that of 214½x127½ feet at the southeast corner of Michigan avenue and Thirty-fifth street, west front, Oct. 20, $100,000, C. S. Smith to G. W. Henry.

SOCIALISTS WILL BE IN IT.

They Will Run an Independent Ticket at the Spring Election.

The independent straight socialistic labor ticket for the next spring elections is an assured thing. The movement was started some time ago by the united section of the Socialistic Labor party. But it received life and importance only when at its last meeting the Central Labor Union adopted resolutions enthusiastically pledging its support to a third party movement.

The importance of this action lies in the fact that the Socialist par" as a political organization, polls no more than 300 votes unless the Central Labor Union backs it up. It has always held the key to the situation. If it decided to take up the matter and conduct a vigorous agitation a vote running high into the thousands has been rolled up. If it kept its hands off the figure remained within 1,000. It indorsed the United and Radical Labor parties of 1886 and 1887. It did not indorse the Labor League, the "Free-Lunch" party, and the numerous annexes to the Democratic party that have been gotten up at odd intervals. Although the Central Labor Union consists almost exclusively of Germans. Even the Irish labor vote has not been brought out for a labor party unless the Central Labor Union was interested. While many working people look upon these Socialists as cranks no one ever questioned their sincerity.

Although a straight Socialistic party cannot hope to get so many votes as an "omnibus" Labor party, nevertheless the Socialists have decided to have an out-and-out Socialistic ticket and platform, because they consider this the only way to keep out "impure elements"—men who, as in 1886, sought to break up the party or deliver its vote to the old parties. They argue that no one can attach himself to a straight Socialistic party without cutting loose entirely from either of the old parties. They believe that the integrity of the party depends on keeping out all old party politicians. The intention is to keep up the agitation with the hope of imitating the Social Democrats of Germany. The men at the head of the new party do not care which of the old parties gets hurt, but the prevailing idea is that it will rather cut down the chances of the Democrats in the spring election. There was a time when most of the Socialistic votes were Republican unless they had a ticket of their own in the field. But of late about half of them have not been voting at all. The rest kept pretty close to the Democrats, especially since the latter went into the business of putting up Socialistic ante-election platforms to be broken after the election was over. These men would vote the independent Socialistic ticket. The other Socialists would not come from either party, but would swell the total vote. The independent ticket would thus affect the Republicans but little.

As to the probable strength which the party would display an estimate of 12,000 would not be far out of the way, according to the opinion of labor people.

DOES NOT NEED A LICENSE.

Matt Hogan Still Doing Business at the Old Stand.

It was reported yesterday that the Mayor, in view of the fact that no shooting had taken place in Matt Hogan's saloon since Ald. Whelan was killed, had returned to the blacklisted saloonkeeper his license.

This was denied by the City Collector's assistant, who said: "Matt Hogan's second period license was revoked. Saloonkeepers are now taking out their third period licenses, but Hogan has applied for none. Should he it would not be granted. So far as this office is concerned Matt Hogan is blacklisted."

Hogan continues to dispose of liquors at the old stand, apparently oblivious of the fact that a license is at all necessary. Other saloonkeepers may be compelled to pay $500 a year for the privilege of passing drinks over a bar, but the shooting of Ald. Whelan and the subsequent revocation of Hogan's license were a net profit to the saloonkeeper, saving him this expense.

Matt Hogan has at no time since the shooting refused to sell liquors. His business has suffered no interruption since.

IF CREGIER WON'T, CITIZENS WILL.

Organized Effort to Suppress Gambling and Gambling-Houses.

Eleven complaints were received by the Pinkerton United States Detective Agency yesterday from men who had risked and lost their money in down-town and West Side gambling-houses. These complaints are the result of an advertised movement on the part of a number of citizens, who, recognizing the inability or unwillingness of the present City Administration to suppress gambling, have taken the matter into their own hands.

These eleven complaints, in addition to those already received, make the total number over 150, enough to furnish cases against nearly every gambling den in the city. Among the men who have joined in the movement was one whose gambling during the last year has cost him no less an amount than $6,000. Others among them are business-men whose losses have been heavy, but most of them are laborers, whose weekly wages have been constantly drained into the cash boxes of gambling-house proprietors.

The efforts of the citizens who are back of this movement cannot be used as a means for the restoration of past losses. They do not intend to establish a collection bureau. Their prime object is the complete suppression of gambling, and that alone. Complaints will not be received from persons who are not prepared to go before the grand jury and give their testimony.

"This is not a political move at all," said Matt Pinkerton. "The people by whom we are employed are not in this business for notoriety. They simply want gambling stopped in Chicago, and they are willing to spend their money to that end. It is the plan to go before the grand jury with cases and evidence enough to secure the indictment of every gambling-house keeper in the city. We already have cases enough to cover nearly the whole town, and we expect before long to send a good part of the local gambling fraternity to the penitentiary or out of town, whether the administration does anything in the matter or not."

Louis Rabshaw was arrested yesterday on a capias on four indictments against him for keeping a common gambling-house. He was remanded to jail in default of $2,500 bail.

COUNTRY CLUB RECEPTION.

Evanston Folks Visit "The Shelter"—The Marquette Club's Musicale.

The Country Club of Evanston gave a Christmas reception at their "Shelter," corner of Hinman avenue and Clark street, last evening. Under the direction of Thomas Creighton and Dr. Whitefield, members of the club, the different apartments of the building had been effectively decorated. The north end represented winter. Indian blankets and costly rugs covered the floor and the live oak tree about which the building had been erected was covered with Russian bear skins. Pictures of winter scenes adorned the walls. This was used as the lounging-room. The central apartment represented fall. Its open fireplace was filled with sheaves of wheat and corn, autumn leaves, and yellow pumpkins. The south end of the building stood for summer. Flags and red, white, and blue streamers hung from the ceiling. Tennis nets and racquets arranged about pictures representing summer scenes recalled the sports of the club during warm weather. Tall ferns, cut flowers, and chrysanthemums were disposed about the various rooms. Hand's orchestra furnished the music. Among those present were the following, those marked with asterisk (*) being accompanied by their wi

*M. M. Kirkman,	*Charles Jernegan,
*James Ayars,	*J. B. Kirk,
*H. L. Belden,	*G. S. Lord,
*E. C. Belknap,	G. Lunt,
*E. F. Brown,	*D. A. Mudge,
*E. F. Clapp,	*H. A. Pearsons,
Carl H. Cram,	W. A. Phillips,
*W. T. Dwight,	*E. R. Post,
S. J. Grepe,	*H. R. Powers,
M. M. Gridley,	*J. H. Raymond,
W. G. Hoag,	*W. E. Stockton,
E. D. Hotchkiss,	*F. N. Winne,
*N. G. Iglehart,	C. B. Young,
*Holmes Hoge,	James S. Judd,
C. G. Lewis,	*M. W. Kirk,
R. O. Vandercook,	F. E. Lord,
*W. W. Catlin,	*C. B. Rice,
E. A. Chapman,	C. S. Rogers,
T. S. Creighton,	*H. S. Stevens,
*R. L. Cumnock,	*W. A. Hammond,
*W. J. Fabian,	*Hugh A. White,
*J. D. Hubbard,	*Arthur Orr.

The Marquettte Club gave a musicale and reception last night at its club-house on Dearborn avenue. The musical program was followed by dancing, which was enjoyed by about two hundred club members and guests. Those who participated in the entertainment were Miss Lilly Roemheld, Miss Natalie F. Dunn, Mr. W. C. E. Seeboeck, and Mr. B. Bicknell Young.

The pupils of the Conservatory of Music of Northwestern University gave a public musical recital in the chapel of the Woman's College at Evanston last evening under the direction of Prof. O. E. Locke. Those who appeared upon the program were Misses Kate Shaw, Anna Rex, Anna L. Robinson, Effie Wilcox, Marion Kelley, Maude Larash, Mary E. Stanford, Mary B. Walker, Fleda I. Coleman, and Miss Rice.

The "W. D. K.'s," a company of young ladies who formerly composed the South Evanston Broom Brigade, gave a dancing party in Ducat's Hall last evening.

A company of Rogers Park young people gave an entertainment in Sheridan's Hall last evening. It was entitled, "Penelope, The Milkman's Bride." The attendance was large.

The ladies of the Methodist church at Rogers Park gave a bonnet social and offered a "mysterious fare" in the church parlors last evening.

CHICAGO ORPHAN ASYLUM.

The Annual Reports of the Institution Prove Extremely Encouraging.

The forty-first annual meeting of the officers of the Chicago Orphan Asylum was held last night in the asylum building, No. 2228 Michigan avenue. About fifty members of the directorate were present. The reports showed the last year to be the most prosperous in the history of the institution. Mrs. Norman T. Gassette, President of the Board of Directresses, read a general report of the year's work. The average number of inmates was 235, representing thirty-nine nationalities, and 176 children had been returned to their friends. In most of these cases they were the children of poor parents. Eight children had been adopted. The ages of the inmates ranged from a few months to 12 years. The average amount required for the support of each child was $4.74 per month. The Treasurer's report was equally encouraging. The trustees had been able to meet all debts and had a good balance besides, though for the coming year a much larger amount could be spent in a creditable manner. There were few changes among the officials. The President for the coming year will be Norman Williams; Vice-President, John M. Clark; Secretary, Frederick B. Tuttle; all of whom were reelected. W. D. Preston was elected Treasurer in place of C. F. Grey, who asked to be relieved. The only change in the Board of Trustees was the substitution of C. F. Grey in place of Henry S. Fitch, who was added to the Advisory Board. The election of a solicitor to secure funds for the institution was postponed till a later date. As this method of securing funds has been yearly growing more impracticable it is probable that this office will be discontinued. Dec. 27 at 3 p. m. the regular Christmas entertainment will be held at the asylum. The exercises will consist partly of singing by the children and a large Christmas tree will be placed in the main parlor.

RECEIVER BURKE'S REPORT.

A Statement of the Affairs of Leopold Bros. & Co.

James H. Burke, receiver of the clothing firm of Leopold Bros. & Co., filed his report before Judge Shepard yesterday, setting forth that at the time of his appointment all the tangible assets of the firm were in the possession of the Sheriff, who held the stock by virtue of executions aggregating about $150,000. Nov. 26 the Sheriff sold the stock at public auction for $99,000. With the proceeds some of the judgments were paid in full and others only in part. The only property that came into the possession of the receiver consisted of the books of account, and upon an examination it was found that the firm's indebtedness aggregates $490,000. Of the outstanding accounts and bills receivable due the firm about $104,827 had been assigned previous to the appointment of the receiver to creditors whose claims amount to $92,000. The remaining accounts and bills aggregate about $56,000 and of that amount about $5,000 can probably be collected in full and the rest is classed as doubtful. In addition there are many outstanding claims due the estate, all of which had been charged up to profit and loss and are of uncertain value.

WILL THEY BE FROZEN OUT?

Washburn & Moen Hard After the Promoters of the Barbed-Wire Trust.

The reason why the barbed-wire manufacturers did not form a trust at the Wellington this week was given out yesterday by Mr. Wellington of the Washburn & Moen Manufacturing company. He said: "Some of the firms which manufacture barbed-wire under the patents of our firm sought to evade paying a royalty of five cents per hundred pounds, but were enjoined. They then tried to form a combination and thus get control of the patents, but they failed. Our firm has sued out injunctions against all of these concerns and we intend to crowd them out of the business or force them to obtain a license. We do not desire to raise the price of barbed-wire, as we are making plenty of money at the present rates."

GLEANINGS IN LOCAL FIELDS.

King's Daughters to Have a Home.

At the Grand Pacific Hotel last evening the Society of the King's Daughters held a meeting for the purpose of arranging for a headquarters in Chicago. Mrs. Goodwin presided and addresses were delivered by the Rev. Dr. Milligan and the Rev. Dr. Fox. Mrs. Ida G. Stewart, State Secretary of the society, presented the purpose of the meeting. Financial pledges in support of the society were made.

United Lodges A. O. U. W. Entertainment.

North Side Turner-Hall was crowded last night with the members, families, and friends of the united lodges A. O. U. W. of North Chicago and Lake View, who had gathered there to attend the literary and musical entertainment given by the combined lodges. Many persons were unable to get into the hall. After the entertainment the floor of the hall was cleared, and those inclined to dance enjoyed themselves. It was late before the program was completed. Addresses were delivered by C. R. Matson, the Hon. O. F. Berry, and the Hon. J. G. Schaar.

Musicale at Union Park Church.

The eighth meeting of the Union Park Gospel Temperance League, held at Union Park Church last night, was a pleasant one, enjoyed by a good audience. P. H. Metcalf sang a tenor solo and Frederick Clarke recited a scene from "Julius Cæsar." Miss Madge M. Hubbard sang "Man the Lifeboat," and G. L. Smith gave a baritone solo, "The Fog Bell." William H. Rice then read his address concerning the Salvation Army plan of Gen. Booth. Miss Hubbard again gave a solo, "Only Tonight," Mr. Clarke recited "Asleep at the Switch," and Messrs. Metcalf and Smith sang a duet, "The Boat Song."

Masonic Lodges Choose Officers.

At the annual meeting of Evans Lodge, No. 534, F. and A. M., at Evanston Tuesday evening, the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: W. M., H. L. Beldea; S. W., Geo. W. Hess; J. W., Harry Westerfield; Treasurer, Charles Roberts; Secretary, Charles Raymond.

The officers of Siloam Council, Royal and Select Masters, of Chicago, for the current Masonic year were elected at the last annual assembly, as follows: Alfred Otto, T. I. M.; Charles Baum, I. D. M.; Joseph H. Macauley, P. C. W.; William H. Woodbury, Treasurer; Charles C. Doolittle, Recorder; the Rev. Henry G. Perry, Chaplain; James Glen, C. of G.; A. L. Lily, G. S.; Thomas H. Agnew, Sentinel.

Can Mash Bricks Now.

Harry Dillon, a young "masher" who was arrested on State street Wednesday evening for insulting Miss Minnie Preston as she was passing the corner of State and Jackson street, was arraigned before Justice Bradwell yesterday and insisted that it was simply a case of mistaken identity. He said he did not intend any harm. "No, I suppose not," said the Justice; "nor do I intend that any harm shall come to you, for I will fine you $100 and send you to the bridewell to mash bricks for Mr. Crawford for 365 days. I am sorry," continued the Justice, "that I have not the power to double your fine."

They Committed Suicide.

Mrs. Mary Warren, widow, 59 years old, and the mother of five grown children, died suddenly while on a visit to her daughter, Mrs. O'Day, who lives at No. 53 Ryan street. She had been recently liberated from the asylum at Kankakee. The Coroner's jury decided she had committed suicide by drinking carbolic acid.

Henry Lehmann, German, married, with two grown daughters, took a dose of poison yesterday at his home, No. 104 Clybourn avenue, and died about noon. He was a cigarmaker by trade, and had been drinking heavily.

They Would Not Stand the Cut.

The night men employed by the Rock Island company went out on a strike about 6 o'clock last night and remained out for nearly two hours. The management, in a fit of economy, cut the salaries of the night men to the level of the day men, about five cents a head, and did not think enough about the cut to even notify the men about it. When they found last night how they had been served they refused to go to work. The matter was compromised about 8 o'clock by Yardmaster Corry giving the men vouchers for the amount of the cut.

One of Prof. Koch's Syringes.

The Cosmopolitan Dispensary has received one of Prof. Koch's syringes for the treatment of consumption by hypodermic injection. The lymph, which was ordered by cable several weeks ago, has been unfortunately delayed, though there is reason to hope for its receipt within the next five or six days. It is not unlike the published description given by the New York *Medical Journal* in its last issue, being about four and one-half inches long. It is identical with the one invented and used by Prof. Koch, and can be seen on application at the dispensary.

An Unknown Man Jumps Into the River.

Considerable excitement was created at the Rush street bridge last evening about 5:30 o'clock, when the body of an unknown man was fished out of the river. It was rumored to be the body of B. H. Campbell, the missing millionaire. It proved, however, that the fellow had jumped off the bridge about an hour before. He was well dressed, about 30 years old, brown eyes, black hair and mustache. There was nothing found on the body by which it could be identified. It was removed to Kiaer's, No. 143 Monroe street, in the patrol wagon.

Imagines Herself a Fairy Queen.

Miss Bessie O'Donnell of No. 4840 Langley avenue was adjudged insane by a jury in Branch 2 of the Criminal Court before Judge Scales yesterday. She imagines that she is a fairy queen and that she has false teeth. Her condition had been growing worse for the last two months, and upon the recommendation of Dr. P. S. Hayes she was sent to the Detention Hospital last Monday. She was taken to Jefferson last evening.

Mrs. Mary White, the insane woman who was taken to the Detention Hospital Tuesday night, was adjudged insane by a jury yesterday and taken to the Insane Hospital at Jefferson.

Lecture at Evanston.

G. Wharton James of the London Art Society gave an illustrated lecture after the Stoddard order last evening in the Congregational church at Evanston. His subject was "Picturesque India." The invention by which the lecture was illustrated is the work of B. M. Des Jardins of Evanston, and was used last night for the first time in public.

Innocent of Election Frauds.

Horace R. Clark, liveryman and politician, and Fred Worst, both of Lockport, were discharged by Judge Blodgett yesterday. They had been charged with conspiracy in obtaining naturalization papers for John Dichtmeyer, who had not gained a residence. The prisoners established their innocence of any fraudulent intention.

Waifs to Have a Christmas Dinner.

Superintendent F. E. Daniels of the Waifs' Mission is in receipt of a letter from Alexander H. Revell saying that the children of the mission may enjoy a Christmas dinner at his expense. Mr. Revell urges Superintendent Daniels to see to it that every one of his 2,000 wards is present on the occasion referred to.

Will Leave the City Today.

The Mount Carmel Aeronautic Navigation company completed its organization yesterday and the members and officers of the concern will leave for their respective homes today. All arrangements for the erection of buildings and the putting in of machinery were made.

Fell from an Elevator.

Frank Chambers, an employé of the American Express company, while stepping from an elevator on the second floor of No. 371 Dearborn street, fell twenty-five feet. He was severely injured and was removed to his home, No. 1161 Grenshaw avenue.

Small Blaze in the Pullman Building.

A slight fire in the basement of the Pullman Building last night caused quite a scare among the occupants of that structure. The blaze was extinguished with but slight damage.

Items.

Judge Kettelle yesterday sentenced Charles Clarke to a term of eight years in the penitentiary for stealing a purse from a woman Oct. 15.

John Hickey, a packing-house employé, was killed yesterday morning by a Lake Shore passenger dummy on Forty-sixth and Cook streets.

The temperature yesterday as observed by Manasse (optician), TRIBUNE Building, was as follows: 8 a. m., 39° above zero; 9 a. m., 39°; 10 a. m., 40°; 11 a. m., 41°; 12 m., 42°; 1 p. m., 42°; 3 p. m., 45°; 6 p. m., 36°. Barometer, 8 a. m., 29.20; 6 p. m., 29.52.

Kars Doornbas, a 19-year-old German living on Seventy-second street, was arrested Tuesday for raising a $2 bill to a $5 bill. Commissioner Hoyne held him in $600 bail to the United States District Court. Doornbas' only tool in raising the money was a common straw.

Fred Henning of No. 345 Hudson avenue was fined $15 and costs yesterday for the most ungentlemanly act of spitting in the face of Mrs. E. Glazer, who lives at No. 637 North Ashland avenue. They had some real estate business in common, over which they quarreled. She told Justice Kersten that he had threatened her and otherwise maltreated her. The court also placed him under $300 bonds to keep the peace.

The fifth of the series of recitals for the benefit of the Visiting Nurses Association occurred yesterday morning at Chickering Hall. Mr. W. C. E. Seeboeck played compositions by Jensen, Gade, and Raff, and Mrs. Walter C. Wyman was heard in songs by Gretry, Delibes, Massenet, and Perrari. Mr. Frederick Hess, 'cellist, and Mr. A. Marsan, violinist, will play at the next recital, which will be devoted to works by Rubinstein.

The Chicago Rebekah Degree Association, I. O. O. F., gave a concert last evening at the First M. E. Church. The program was composed of instrumental and vocal solos and readings. Mrs. Lillian Morrison Brown made her début in an aria from "Il Trovatore." The natural quality of her voice is sympathetic, but she does not produce her tones properly, and they are consequently weak and ineffective. The selection chosen was entirely unsuited to her style. The concert was well attended.

John Inglis, a former cashier and bookkeeper of Sisson Thompson & Co., publishers, appeared before Judge Kettelle yesterday and carefully pleaded guilty to a charge of forging an order for a 1,000-mile railroad ticket Oct. 16. He does not look like a criminal, and his farner and mother, who are respectable people, appeared before the court. He had also been arrested upon a charge of embezzling $1,500 from his employers. The latter count was not prosecuted. He was sentenced to one year in the penitentiary. It was his first offense.

"FETCH BACK THE WIRES"

SOME BOARD OF TRADE MEN SAY "YES," SOME SAY "NO."

The Question of the Wisdom of Keeping Telegraph Instruments Off the Floor Still an Open One—The Coming Election of Officers Will Have This Point for an Issue—President Baker Is Not a Candidate for Re-election.

That the wish is often the father of the thought never had a more striking exemplification than in the opinions expressed yesterday by Board of Trade members anent the coming election of officers. Two gentlemen from the faction that wants the telegraph wires kept off the floor and is in sympathy with the general policy of President Baker declared that the vast majority of members were of like belief with themselves. One member who wants the wires replaced said that four-fifths of the members were sick of the exclusive policy, and that as a result President Baker or any one representing his views would not stand a "smell of a show" for reelection.

There was little else talked of on 'Change yesterday outside of pressing business than the coming election and the airing that the controversy over the main point at issue had received in yesterday's TRIBUNE.

I. C. Gifford is an outspoken opponent of the present condition of things and is not at all chary of criticism. Yesterday he said: "The principal objection to things as they are is that communication between Chicago and important grain-centers is almost entirely under the control of private-wire houses. The wires were taken off the floor of the board to do away with the bucket-shops, and the fact that these concerns are still running shows what good the move has accomplished. The board, moreover, is at a great disadvantage because outside people can get quotations only from the bucket-shops and places controlling private wires. The great majority of members are today in favor of putting the wires back where they were prior to last April, but not all of this majority care much whether the quotations are collected and made public as before or not. It is the simplest justice to put the wires back, because under the present system the private-wire houses get all the commission business.

"If President Baker should run again there is precious little doubt but that he would be overwhelmingly defeated. He has tried to down the elevator men and the bucket-shops in the interests of the board, and in both attempts the board has been 'everlastingly licked.' So far from getting a reduction in the price of storage from the elevator men the result of the attempt to bulldoze them has been an advance in price.

"The canvass in the coming election will be made with the replacing of the telegraph wires on the floor as the sole issue, and the men in favor of a recurrence to old methods will carry the day. The experiment of doing away with them has been tried and has been proven a dismal failure. When we send out messages now we find an advance of 40 per cent over old rates emptying our pockets. Notwithstanding this the service is much poorer.

"When the wires were taken out the directors did not say as much as 'by your leave' to the members, but went ahead and worked their own sweet will. For a few days the bucket-shops were closed; then Murphy got hold of the quotations, and in a day or two all the others received them, and have had them daily ever since. There is not much doubt in my mind that the private-wire houses give out the tips."

"Legislation of late has put things into the hands of the holders of leased wires," said another member. "We are obliged to give our dispatches into the hands of messengers, and there is great delay, and you can't always tell just in what shape your words will be in when they are finally sent. The result is that there is a great deal of feeling against a continuance of the present system, or rather lack of system. Receivers, shippers, and the men that deal in cash stuff like Baker's policy first rate, while the speculative element is dead against it. It is hard to tell, however, just on which side the preponderance of sentiment is, for, though I know my own feelings in the matter, I must speak conservatively.

"One great advantage of the open-quotation system is that under it a record of prices of all the different commodities at all hours of the day was kept so that the man who sends in an order can tell by a reference to the record whether or not the price paid was right. Now he has to depend on the honesty of the man with whom he deals, and a fellow inclined to be crooked has full opportunity to cheat.

"Times were a trifle dull on the Board today and the approaching election was the principal subject of conversation. I fully believe that a man in favor of a more liberal course than the present incumbent will be elected to the Presidency of the board, and the duller times are between now and the balloting the more certain this is to be the case.

"Just as long as they use private wires there will be no information on which bucket-shops will flourish. I was connected with the telegraph service for years, and there are more ways than one for knowledge to be 'tipped off.' After suspicion had been aroused about the actions of three men under me it took three years to bring their guilt home."

William Young is a stanch friend of President Baker and likes closed quotations and the absence of wires from the floor of the board.

"The men who want to go back to the old order of things," he said yesterday afternoon, "are blind to their own interests. Business has been improved decidedly since the wires have been gone. With the wires in place narrow fluctuations are induced, and as a result outsiders can't pay commissions and do a business. The men who want a return to old things do a straddling business, while the legitimate commission-men, who depend on outside orders, are driven out of competition with them when the wires are in place and the quotations open.

"The great majority of the members side with the promoters of the new policy, and if Mr. Baker wants a reelection he can get it without question. If he won't accept it I fear that no man can be found who will stand up and fight for the right as Baker is willing to do at all times and in all places.

"The bucket-shops get their quotations from unprincipled men on the board who communicate with their proprietors and set the wishes of the other members at defiance.

"With telegraph wires in the board room the 'straddlers' can keep the market in such a nervous condition that outside dealers won't operate."

William Dunne thought that it was not for the best interests of the board that the old system of open quotations should be revived.

"Such a course," he declared, "would give full swing to small speculators who trade on quotations as a method of gambling. The grain trade is large and important, and there are enough merchants, dealers, and speculators in the several grain exchanges of the country to make a sufficiently large market for all purposes. Trade has been sounder and more healthy since April 1 than ever before. The outsiders usually lose their money, and for the credit of our business they are better out of the market. The majority of the members I sincerely believe are in favor of the existing order of things, and my only fear of a change is that President Baker will refuse to run again. I don't think that the wire question will be raised, the benefit of their absence having been so great."

"I am not a candidate for any office and never have been," was all that President Baker would say about the outlook for his reelection and the question now agitating the Board of Trade.

IT IS STILL A MYSTERY.

The Police Do Not Think B. H. Campbell Is at Detroit or Niagara.

The Campbell mystery is no less a mystery than it was the day after the disappearance.

The report that two Central Station detectives had been sent to Detroit in quest of a man answering to Mr. Campbell's description, who had been seen there within the last six days, is denied by Lieut. Clark.

"We have heard of no such person either at Detroit or Niagara Falls," he said, "and there certainly has been no officer sent there. This is not like a criminal case, where every thing must be done on the quiet. It is to our interest to keep the press posted and I can assure you that we do it. The more the matter is published the greater is our chance for finding the missing man. There are no new developments in the case that we know."

Capt. Koch of the East Chicago Avenue Station said that neither he nor Inspector Hubbard knew anything concerning the report from Detroit and Niagara Falls beyond what they

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SOCIETY MEETINGS.

APOLLO COMMANDERY, NO. 1, K. T.—Sir Knights: You are hereby requested to assemble at the asylum Saturday, Dec. 13, at 10 o'clock sharp for the purpose of attending the funeral of our deceased frater, William A. Campbell.
JOHN R. LOOMIS, E. C.
FRANK HULBURD, Recorder.

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 12, 1890.

THE latest price for silver in Wall street was 105¼, which is equal to 81.4 cents for the value of the pure metal in the United States dollar.

THE recent rush of poorly-fattened cattle and hogs to market is commented on in the trade as something phenomenal. It is due to the fact that at present prices for both the corn is worth more in the berry than on the hoof. To this it may be replied that the animals would sell for better prices if they were not sold so freely but kept back for fattening. Yet the fact remains. The speculators are willing to bid up the price of corn on account of its relative scarcity, while the big stocks of hog product on hand make them chary of paying high figures for it or the animal from which it is made.

THE New York stock market was quiet, but prices were generally slightly stronger. The local market was only fairly active and was slightly lower. New York exchange was 70 to 25 cents discount. Sterling rates were a little lower.—The Chicago produce markets were quiet during most of the session, but livened up toward the close, and ruled much stronger on wheat, corn and provisions being unaffected by the advance in wheat. As compared with the closing price Wednesday May wheat closed ½@⅝ cent higher, corn ¼ cent lower, oats easy, rye steady, barley weaker, flax easy, pork and lard steady, and ribs 5 cents lower.

SECRETARY WINDOM furnishes an explanation of the present stringency which closely accords with the view stated several days ago in THE TRIBUNE. He says: "I think that for the greater part of the hundred millions that have been expended by the Treasury in the purchase of bonds you must look in the private tills and in the vaults of the safe deposit companies, and until confidence is restored and those who are now hoarding money can be induced to let go of it an enormous amount of money would be required to give adequate relief." Perhaps the Secretary was speaking far within bounds in regard to the amount thus locked up. Some observers of the situation think there is reason to believe that the amount thus held out is much in excess of the total payments from the Treasury. Much if not all of this hoard will be kept in retirement till the holders are satisfied they have no further cause for worry, and conclude to let go because they see the stringency relaxing without their assistance. They will then be so anxious to find places for it as to make money plentiful. Just how long it will be before the arrival of this condition is difficult even to guess, but it is not improbable that very soon after the January payments for interest and dividends have been made the market will be far easier than now.

NO SOONER had Parnell reached Dublin Wednesday than he proceeded to the office of *United Ireland*, and, with the aid of his henchman, Sub-Sheriff Clancy, a Dublin grog-seller, ejected the editor of the paper, seized the property, and confiscated the edition then going through the press, and which contained much wholesome truth about Mr. Parnell. He then put one of his followers, another Clancy, in charge as editor, cut out everything that told against himself, directed his new editor and one of his followers named Leamy to write a eulogy of him, Parnell, and to write other articles in support of his policy of ruin and hate. Some misinformed or half informed persons in Chicago and elsewhere have asserted that Mr. Parnell owns a majority of the stock of the paper. He does not own a share of it. The paper belongs to the Irish Parliamentary party. It was established by the funds of that party. Mr. Parnell holds about forty shares in trust for the Parliamentarians. Michael Davitt holds about the same amount. Justin McCarthy owns some shares paid for out of his private purse. Dr. Kenny, a Parnellite, owns some shares paid for in the same way, and William O'Brien has enough of the stock to decide the policy of the paper. That is the true state of affairs. It is well to remember that not one dollar of Mr. Parnell's own money was ever invested in the enterprise.

THE New York *World* has taken formal possession of its future home—the million-dollar Pulitzer Building—and has now the handsomest and best equipped newspaper office in the country. The building and the paper are an admirable illustration of what the ability and energy of one man can do. Only a few years ago Mr. Pulitzer, a successful St. Louisan, bought for $300,000 the *World*, which had been a moribund sheet for a long time, its expenses always exceeding its income. Nearly every one prophesied that the venture would be a failure and that Mr. Pulitzer would lose in the East all he had made in the West. It was said that to breathe the breath of life into a dying paper was a difficult task for any one, and that it was absurd to suppose a St. Louisan could do what so many New-Yorkers had tried to do and failed.

But all these predictions came to naught, and never were critics more utterly discomfited than those of Mr. Pulitzer. He abandoned stereotyped methods and struck out in a new path. He gave as fully as the other papers did what they considered to be news, but he added a number of features which they never had dreamed of. The *World*, which had been solemnly stupid, became sensational and spectacular. It amused and interested the people. They were bound to take it to see what it would do next. The circulation grew enormously and the advertising followed suit. The paper which had been a source of expense to its owners began to pay enormous profits. Its income came to be so great that the surplus was sufficient for the construction of a superb building.

In less than ten years Mr. Pulitzer has been able to give to a paper which was practically worthless a value of millions, and to provide for its use the costly structure which was formally turned over to it the other evening. No such brilliant success has been won before, and years may pass before it is paralleled. Mr. Pulitzer and the *World* are entitled to and will receive the hearty congratulations of the newspaper men of the United States.

CUT DOWN THE INCREASED TINPLATE DUTY.

Col. Abner Taylor waited patiently for a week after the meeting of Congress to see if there were any signs of the starting of the American tinplate mill. But he waited in vain. "Day after day and not a mill." Therefore Wednesday he offered a little bill to reduce the duty on tinplate from 2.2 cents per pound, which is to be charged after July 1, to 1 cent a pound, which was the old rate, and also to repeal the provision of the present law which makes tin dutiable at 4 cents a pound after July 1, 1893, for the benefit of the owners of some hypothetical tin mines in the Black Hills.

This excellent bill has been referred to the Committee on Ways and Means, but the question is, Will it ever get out of there? Will Messrs. La Follette, Gear, Burrows, and McKinley permit anything which reflects on their beloved bill to go before the House for its consideration? Col. Taylor has hopes. He says:

I have some hopes that this bill will be allowed to come from the Ways and Means Committee with a favorable report upon it. Mr. McKinley told me at the time his bill was under consideration in the House at the last session that he was opposed to the increase in the rates upon tinplate, and I really do not see that anything has occurred in the country to make him change his mind on the subject. I think possibly he may report it.

If Maj. McKinley was opposed to the higher tinplate duty certainly nothing has happened to make him change his mind. The people have voted all over the country that they do not want to pay higher prices for their tinware. The fact that the packers have advanced the price of canned meats a quarter of a cent a pound because of the higher duty will not make the people reconsider the notice which they gave election day that if any person started a tinplate mill relying on the duty of 2.2 cents a pound he did it at his peril, for they proposed to wipe it off the statute books as soon as they could.

In Maj. McKinley's speech on his bill made last May he said:

Now, I want to call attention to another matter while I am on this subject, and that is the question whether we can and will go into the business provided adequate duties are provided for. I want to read a letter which I will print in my remarks with the statements of more than a dozen leading men, representing capital to the amount of thirty, forty, or fifty millions, who say that if this duty is put upon tinplate they will at once embark in the manufacture.

Will he take the trouble to consult those gentlemen and see whether they are of the same mind they were seven months ago? It is plain they have not embarked in the manufacture of tinplate yet, but it would be worth while to know if they mean to do so at all. If not what is the use of retaining the high duty of which no American manufacturer will take advantage, but which will merely add so much to the expenses of the people? If Maj. McKinley's patriotic manufacturers have gone back on him he ought not to hesitate about lowering the duty. But there is no measuring the extent of the folly of which the Committee on Ways and Means may be guilty. It may be so furious over its repudiation by the people as to refuse to report back this or any other just measure.

If Col. Taylor learns that the committee intends to sit on him his course is plain. He should offer a resolution ordering it to report back the bill and see if he cannot get votes enough to pass it. It must be remembered that a committee is not an autocrat; it is a servant of the House and must obey its orders. A handful of beaten politicians must not be allowed to stand in the way of the interests of their country and their party.

GEN. M'CLURG ON COPYRIGHT.

As Gen. McClurg has been one of the prime movers in securing the passage of the International Copyright law it is natural that he should come to its defense against the criticisms of its opponents. It will be admitted, however, by any unprejudiced reader that his defense is conservative, half-hearted, and largely sentimental. Evidently the bill as it passed the House, though it goes too far to suit the people and THE TRIBUNE, does not go far enough to suit Gen. McClurg. In THE TRIBUNE'S original interview with him he conceded one of its main points—namely: that the tendency of the bill would be to make books more expensive, and he argued that books which were worth placing in a library at all ought to be more expensive. Since the bill was passed and upon mature reflection he thinks that the law of self-interest will compel the American publisher always to issue books at a low price. The law of self-interest always operates on the same lines—namely: it impels a publisher to get all he can, and when that publisher has the monopoly of a given work, as he would have under this bill, should it be enacted, we fear that self-interest would rise superior to generosity and sympathy for readers and that he would get all he could for his book. We should be afraid to trust even Gen. McClurg, much as he deserves to be trusted, under such circumstances. In the matter of prices the General says:

The advocates of international copyright have no fear whatever of British prices for books in America. The conditions of the purchase and ownership of books in Great Britain and in America are diametrically different; books in England being purchased almost solely by the great public libraries and by individual collectors of great wealth, while in America books, if bought at all, are bought by the great mass of the American people, who are not as a rule persons of large means.

The conditions of purchase and ownership are different for no other reason than because of the absence of a monopoly in books by any house in this country. The direct tendency of the bill will be to create this monopoly, as it cuts off importation, prohibits the foreign book trade, compels the manufacture of books on this side, and thus places them under the control of the publishers. The result will be a tendency to raise the prices and gradually to divert books into the libraries. But the people do not want the books of the day in the libraries. They want current literature cheap. They do not want to put current fiction into their own libraries. They want the cheap paper editions, which they can read and throw away. As the bill is not retroactive they can obtain classical and all modern literature which is of value in sets for their libraries at reasonable rates because there is no international copyright to make a monopoly in them and raise the prices, but they do not want to put the current literature or novels, which come out a volume at a time, without uniformity of style or binding, into their libraries. They prefer to wait until such time as they are completed and issued in sets, or time itself has demonstrated their excellence.

Gen. McClurg himself concedes that the authors' rights are not carefully guarded. Whose rights then are guarded? Are they those of the publishers? He concedes that the requirement for simultaneous publication and the non-importation feature are unjust and to be regretted. But these are the sum and substance of this bill. It is by means of these features that publishers get their clamp on the trade and the opportunity to increase their profits. The authors themselves are beginning to find this out. They are realizing that these provisions are not for their interest at all, but were devised to help the publishers. The large publishers of this country are nearly all free-traders. Why then are they so inconsistent? Why should they favor a measure which is substantially prohibitory as to books? Why should they seek to prohibit their importation? How is it that they need protection? If they are consistent they should be in favor of putting up the bars against all foreign goods. Is it because after all they are selfish and care nothing for enhanced prices to consumers so long as they can get a monopoly and the high prices which always result from non-competition? And this is all there is to it. The bill of the International Copyright League is part and parcel of the protective policy, which otherwise is fought so strenuously by the free-trade publishers. Its effect will be to shut out cheap books from the millions of readers who are unable to buy novels or copyrighted works at from $1 to $3. It will help the publishers and foreign authors. But as between the upper millstone of a public which can't or won't buy at these prices and the lower millstone of the publishing monopoly, where will the American author come out?

POWDERLY ON LABOR-SAVING MACHINERY.

It used to be the belief that Mr. Powderly, the head of the Knights of Labor, was a man of considerable intelligence, but few will be found to think so after reading the remarks made by him to the members of the Farmers' Alliance during its session at Ocala. The report of his address says:

He made a fiery attack upon the employment of labor-saving machinery, as defrauding workmen of the right to work. He was especially bitter against all electric devices, declaring that capitalists in their greed had even cornered God's wrath and compelled it to do their bidding.

Imagine a man talking thus to an audience made up chiefly of Southern planters who, but for the cotton gin, instead of producing yearly eight million bales of cotton, would not grow half a million. It is owing to labor-saving inventions that the cotton-seed, which the planters used to throw away or burn up, has been converted into a commercial product which yields the South over $20,000,000 yearly. Hydraulic cotton compressers, by reducing the bulk of the bale of cotton, whether shipped by sea or land, have lowered the expenses of transportation so much as to make a saving of from one to two cents a pound.

Imagine the feelings with which the Western Alliance farmers from Kansas, Nebraska, and the Dakotas must have listened to the Chinese anti-labor-saving harangue of the head of the Knights of Labor. These men know that their farms would be valueless to them were it not for steel prairie plows, for twine-binding reapers, mowers, power thrashers and cleaners, and scores of other implements, and—most important of all labor-saving devices—a well-equipped railway to carry the products of their farms to a distant market.

It is knavish of Powderly to talk as he does when he knows that the labor-saving devices of the last half-century, by increasing the productive power of the workingman, have added 50 per cent or more to wages in this country and England, and nearly as much in Germany and France. They have increased the purchasing power of wages 50 per cent because of the greater cheapness of commodities caused by them. Therefore they have doubled fully the rewards of labor while lessening the amount of toil required of the individual.

These labor-saving machines which Mr. Powderly attacks have increased vastly the opportunities for labor. While agricultural implements have lessened the number of persons required to raise each thousand bushels of grain, thus enabling the farmer to grow his crops more cheaply, other labor-saving devices, by creating employment for hundreds of thousands of workmen, have swelled the population of cities and towns, and more than doubled the number of the consumers of the farmers' products.

The farmers and the planters owe everything to labor-saving machinery. It raises their crops and transports them to market. It furnishes them cheap goods—cheap clothing, hardware, tools, and groceries. But for labor-saving machinery the farmer's wife would be toiling still at the spinning-wheel and the loom. Such being the obligations of the tillers of the soil to machinery how can they fuse with Powderly and his bogus Knights, who by striking at machinery wish to make everything the farmer buys dearer, at the same time lessening the market for his products? If they had their way the farmer would have to throw away his reapers and mowers and be forced to go back to the scythe and the sickle, employing ten men where he now does one, and producing with the ten a hundredth part of what he does with the one—and his machinery. There should be nothing in the Knights with their policy of fomenting strikes and shortening the hours and the efficiency of labor to attract the farmers or make them anxious to sleep under the same political blanket with them.

A RAMPANT SOUTHERN BRIGADIER.

The most unique argument against the payment of pensions which has been made yet may be credited to the Waco (Tex.) *Plaindealer*. In its issue of Nov 29 it sets forth its reasons against all existing pension legislation with a lucidity of style, vigor of expression, and clearness of statement which are unmistakable, whatever else may be thought of them. The Waco *Plaindealer* does not belie its name. It is edited by a Southern Brigadier who was not only in the saddle during the war but is there still, a rampant, unreconstructed Rebel. The first wrong inflicted on a free people he finds to be "the precipitation of the war of coercion against the "South, inaugurated by the usurper, Lincoln, "and his co-conspirators, ostensibly to 'save "the Union,' but in reality to free the negro." The second is "the payment of $106,493,860 "annually as pensions to the revolutionists, "usurpers, rioters, and marauders who inaugurated and participated in the crime of civil "war, fratricide, and robbery in the South. If "you have a spark of love for your country," says the Waco Brigadier, "you will be compelled to say that these men were rioters, "marauders, and robbers of the worst sort," "and that Gen. Sherman was the greatest "highway robber that ever disgraced the "American continent." The Waco Brigadier next drops from personal abuse into choplogic:

That the States were free and independent is a fact that none will deny; therefore when one section assumed the right to coerce the other, the coercionist acted the rôle of the tyrant and in violation of every principle of a free republican Government; and therefore they were nothing more than rioters and marauders acting under the forms of law. It is for all of this crime and inhuman work that the American people today are compelled to pay more than a hundred and six millions of dollars annually to support the men who committed these crimes in the name of liberty!

The major premise of the Waco Brigadier's logic being all wrong, the character of his conclusions is disturbed most seriously. His closing recommendation, however, is eminently characteristic: "If pensions must be "paid to those who assisted to outrage every "principle of a free people, justice demands "that the burden should fall where it belongs—"on the Republican party, which is the author "of the crimes." It is not surprising that the Waco Brigadier should take this position. After having been thoroughly licked by Republicans it is but natural he should feel that they ought to foot the bills. No man likes to get licked and then help pay the expenses of the licking. The Waco Brigadier does not appear, however, to know that he was licked. He notifies his readers that "those who think "this paper has no grounds for exposing "wrongs are respectfully informed there is "nothing the matter with the editor's back-"bone." Evidently not. The trouble is with the Waco Brigadier's head. He is lacking in good sense. His readers should inform him he is a swashbuckler and that he cuts a sorry figure prancing about in this ridiculous manner. He is a silly back number who should be promptly called in by the people of Waco.

THE SANITARY TRUSTEES AND ENGINEER COOLEY.

The Sanitary Trustees made a mistake when they elected Mr. Cooley as Chief Engineer. While he was familiar to a certain extent with the work to be done and would have made a valuable assistant he had not the qualifications which justified putting him in general charge. The job was too big for him and overwhelmed him. As Gen. McClellan kept on accumulating men and supplies but could not be persuaded to move, so Mr. Cooley kept on hiring men and piling up data, but his employers were unable to get him to do anything. It is impossible to tell when, if suffered to remain in charge, he would have made a recommendation on which the trustees could have acted.

The latter were elected nearly a year ago. About six months have passed since the Supreme Court decided that the law under which they acted was good. In less than a month the Legislature will meet, and the valley members will begin to ask why some step has not been taken towards remedying the evils of which their constituents complain. It became necessary for the trustees, the men who will be held responsible if anything goes wrong, to remove Mr. Cooley, for with him as Chief Engineer it would be impossible to tell when the first spadeful of earth would be dug.

During the summer the trustees called on the engineer for a report to be made within a hundred days which would enable them to locate the route of the drainage channel between Chicago and Summit. There was no reason why it could not be done. The territory had been surveyed over and over again. The thorough work done by the United States engineers was at Mr. Cooley's service. But that did not suffice him, and the ground had to be all gone over again. The hundred days were up and no report. A month's grace was granted and no report, and a further respite was asked for till next summer. There is no certainty that it would be ready then were Mr. Cooley retained in office. He has stated that not a spadeful of earth would be thrown up till the spring of 1892. The trustees might have waited that long, but they had no reason to believe he would be ready to prepare specifications for contracts by that time.

Mr. Cooley has been extremely tactless. He has let the trustees see plainly that he thought they knew nothing about engineering, and that it was his opinion that they should not give orders or make suggestions even, but let him go his own untrammeled way. That has not endeared him to them. He has shown an unwillingness to obey orders unbecoming a subordinate. He has spent more money than it was thought he was to use, and he has not shown his employers that they have had value received for that money. These things might have been put up with had Mr. Cooley been an engineer of National reputation enjoying the confidence of his profession throughout the country. But as he was not, and as it became more and more evident to the trustees that he was simply piling up data and accumulating materials of which he never could make any use, but which would merely swamp him, they had nothing left to them but to remove him before he wasted more of their time.

It is understood that the trustees have secured the services of Gen. Newton as consulting engineer. He is a man whose ability no one will question. Who will take Mr. Cooley's place is not known, but it is possible that arrangements may be made for the detail of one of the able officers of the United States Engineer Corps. No time should be lost, however, in filling the position with some man in whom the trustees and the people may repose perfect confidence.

THE SOUTH CAROLINA CRIME.

The crime perpetrated by the Democrats in the Seventh South Carolina District and consummated by the action of the Supreme Court of that State cannot be brought too frequently to the attention of the people of this country. A member of Congress, fairly and honestly elected by a large majority in an overwhelmingly Republican district, has been refused his certificate of election and his seat has been stolen by his Democratic opponent, who is no more entitled to it than a man in Oregon. This, therefore, is not a local crime but a National one. It is not so much a crime against the rights of the voters of the Seventh South Carolina District as it is one against the rights of the whole people of this country. It is a contemptuous disregard of the right of Congress to regulate its own affairs, a nullification of the Federal law. If it is to be submitted to without protest and a determined effort to correct it and assert the power of the law, then the people of this country must be prepared to admit that honesty is not requisite in a Congressional election, and any Southern thief may break through and steal a seat in that body with impunity.

The responsibility for the unseating of Elliott unfortunately rests with the Democratic branch of the next Congress. Whether it will have the courage and manliness to resent the outrage perpetrated by the Democratic outlaws in that district is extremely doubtful. No Southern Representative has expressed his disapproval yet. No Southern Senator, pending the discussion of the force bill, has risen in his place to denounce this crime, which is one of the strongest arguments for its passage, and which is a direct blow struck at the National sovereignty. The evidence in the case so overwhelmingly points to theft that even Democrats do not dispute it. It was committed in a district carved out by Democratic legislation for the express purpose of inclosing the largest possible number of colored voters in the State and relieving the other six districts from any possibility of Republican domination. It was conceded to the negroes. Their registered majority is 25,000. There was no attempt to prevent them from voting. Their candidate, Miller, was elected by a large majority, but the County Board of Canvassers, upon the flimsy pretext that the ballots were a trifle narrower than they should be and that their tint was a shade out of the way, threw them out and declared that the Democrat was elected. The State Board to which appeal was made was evenly divided. The Supreme Court of the State, in the face of the protest of the Attorney-General, however, sustained the action of the County Board and indorsed the bare-faced theft. Under a stronger Elections bill these ballots would have been and should have been honestly counted. Never has there been a more outrageous case of political theft in the South, never a more contemptuous defiance of law. Until it is denounced by the Senators from South Carolina and by other Southern Senators and Representatives their attitude of hostility to the Elections bill is grotesquely absurd and a satire upon their own consistency. No criticism can lie against the Elections bill so long as they can see no wrong in the criminal proceedings in the Seventh South Carolina District, which should consign every one concerned in them to the penitentiary as a common thief.

AN IRISH CONTRAST.

There is a startling contrast between the calm, argumentative, and dignified manifesto which Mr. Justin McCarthy and his colleagues have addressed to the people of Ireland and the personal and pitiable plea which Mr. Parnell made to his rather noisy followers at the Dublin meetings Wednesday evening. The one is a presentation of incontestable facts addressed to the reason, the judgment, and the conscience of the thoughtful and the honest. The other is a demagogue's appeal to the misdirected sentiment, the prejudices, and the passions of a rabble. There is not a line of argument in Mr. Parnell's speech that does not tell for itself. There is abundance of argument in the McCarthy manifesto intended for the best service of Ireland. There is complete abnegation of self. Mr. Parnell hopes to profit by stirring up the slumbering Irish feeling of hate against the English. Mr. McCarthy says as forcibly as truthfully that it is the duty of the true Irish leaders "to cultivate lasting friendships between the two peoples. No other course is wise, no other course is hopeful, no other course rational for a constitutional party, or possible to a parliamentary leader." No other course is consistent. Home rule cannot be won for Ireland except through the coöperation of England—of the English Liberal masses. Nobody knows this better than Mr. Parnell. And yet he is stirring up that feeling of hate to serve his temporary and selfish purpose. Will it down at his command?

Mr. Parnell perceives his difficulty and he is now mingling praises of Gladstone with his demagogue incitements to the mob to jeer at the great Englishman. He even goes so far as to say that had Mr. Gladstone communicated with him before he was selected as Chairman of the Parliamentary party he would have retired. It was Mr. Parnell's place to communicate with Mr. Gladstone. In his letter to Mr. Morley Mr. Gladstone says he expected such a communication. And the expectation was not without justification, because in 1882, after the Phœnix Park murders, with which Mr. Parnell was certainly in no way connected and which he abhorred, he placed his resignation in Mr. Gladstone's hands. This, it must be remembered, was before Mr. Gladstone had taken up the home-rule cause and while Mr. Parnell and his followers were acting in opposition to the Gladstone Government.

But nobody believes Mr. Parnell would have retired had Gladstone spoken sooner. That may go down with the Dublin mob. It will hardly take with the Irish people. It certainly will not be believed by impartial outsiders.

Mr. Parnell knows quite well to what his present course is leading. If he should succeed in carrying the Irish people with him by his demagogic appeals to their prejudices and passions home rule is impossible during this decade. The general election, on the result of which the Irish peasants have built such high hopes, will go against the friends of Ireland, and, as Mr. McCarthy says, the Tories will go back with a fresh mandate. Coercion will receive a new lease of life, the abominable system of government by partisan magistrates will be continued, and the people driven to the verge of despair.

Mr. Parnell seeks a popular "vindication" at the expense of his country's hopes. If he dupes his countrymen they will demonstrate that they are not yet fit for that self-government which the great Englishman whom Mr. McCarthy and his friends so gracefully eulogize ha s tried to gain for them in the sunset of his life.

ANOTHER WISE MAN HEARD FROM.

Mr. Houk, the Republican Representative from the First District of Tennessee, a State where the Republicans lost one of their three Congressmen at the late election, and where their vote dropped to 76,325 from the 138,988 cast for Harrison two years ago, has favored the Washington correspondent of a McKinley organ with his views as to the causes of the late disasters of his party.

"In Tennessee both the McKinley law, as it is called, and the Election bill were sources of strength to the Republicans. We want our iron, coal, steel, zinc, copper, marble, etc., protected, and the McKinley law gives us that protection. A strong effort was made to defeat me, and my opponent had all the money he required, but it didn't stop my Democratic friends from voting for me as they had done in the past."

When asked if the Republicans would modify or amend the tariff law Mr. Houk replied: "The law will stand as it is. The Presidential campaign will be fought out on the line of the McKinley bill, and by that time its beneficial effects will be felt by the country and appreciated."

It would stump this wise man, who voted for the McKinley bill, to tell which of its provisions benefits or specially protects the metallic or mineral products of East Tennessee. That bill reduces the duty on steel rails from $17 to $13.40 a ton and on iron rails from eight and nine tenths of a cent per pound to six-tenths. The duty on iron in slabs, blooms, etc., is reduced four-tenths of a cent a pound, and that on structural steel is lowered half a cent. Copper did pay 4 cents a pound and now it pays but 1¼. No foreign marble competes with the mottled marble of East Tennessee, nor is the coal or zinc of that section affected in the slightest degree by the bill he puffs so.

When a man shows himself so ignorant regarding local interests and a bill he voted for it is not surprising to find that he shows even greater ignorance in talking about other matters. How does he know that the next Presidential election will be fought out on the lines of and in support of the McKinley bill? Has he been hired to write the platform and run the campaign in 1892? How does Mr. Houk know that the National convention which will meet that year will consent to be governed by his notions? This much is certain, that no matter what the issue may be two years hence the State Mr. Houk hails from will give all its Electoral votes to a free-trade Democrat. Therefore the views of a gifted son of Tennessee are of no consequence whatever, for he has no Electoral votes behind him.

In order to carry out his fad, which cannot gain the Republicans Tennessee, Mr. Houk seems to be willing to have Illinois, Michigan, Indiana, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa, Kansas, and both the Dakotas go anti-Republican. But he will not find the delegates to the National convention from those States willing to oblige him. They will not be able to see why they should be butchered to gratify Mr. Houk.

Instead of trying to cram the McKinley bill down the throats of constituencies that have repudiated it Mr. Houk should look out lest at the next election the consumers of his district, having learned the "beneficial effects" of the McKinley bill, repudiate it and him. How will it benefit the consumers of East Tennessee and how will it strengthen the Republican party in that section to have the price of all woolen and linen clothing and of blankets and hats go higher and higher? For glass, tinware, table and pocket cutlery to go higher? For many other kinds of cotton goods and a hundred other articles of common use in Tennessee to go higher? Plainly the Congressman does not know what he is talking about—a not infrequent peculiarity of Congressmen.

If the McKinley bill did not have time to hurt the Republicans in Tennessee certainly it did not help them, as the increased Democratic majority shows. When the higher prices get to pinching the Tennesseeans the Democrats can rely on carrying the State by a majority larger than that of last month, and perhaps securing all the Congressmen. Leave the higher duties of the McKinley bill on the statute books and not only will the Republicans be worse beaten in Tennessee in 1892 than ever before but—which is a much more serious matter—they will do well if they carry the Electoral votes of four States.

WHATEVER the public may think about the utterances of Mr. Depew in favor of railroad pooling, they will heartily agree with him on another point. He says it is absolutely necessary to have "an Inter-State Commerce Commission with power sufficient to see that no man or locality is discriminated against or favored by law"; also to see that the rates are reasonable and not extortionate. That end is just the one the great mass of the people want and are determined to have, or know the reason why. The inability or unwillingness of railroad managers to concede these vital points in the past, and especially the first, has caused most of the agitation of the last few years. It formed the reason for passing the Inter-State Commerce law, and has constituted the main feature of about every grievance that has been brought to the notice of the commission during the nearly four years of its existence. The man who tries to conduct a fair business and finds himself handicapped by the fact that a competitor is favored to the extent of five cents per 100 pounds on every bit of freight handled by the railroad for him cannot but feel abused, and is not apt to bear his sorrows in silence. He tells his neighbors about it. Naturally enough they think if the railroad can afford to perform transportation service for one man at a given rate it would not be a loser by treating all others on the reduced basis, and thus originates the cry that rates are extortionate. The mischief is all the greater as the merchants who are discriminated against feel obliged to resort to cutting and skinning in various ways in order to avoid being driven out of the business altogether. There is reason to believe that corn would not have sold so low as it did last winter by several cents per bushel but for the rushing of it to market by a few men who "got better rates" than their competitors, and forced the latter to resort to all sorts of bearish devices in the markets and out of them as the only alternative to closing up. The Western farmer was thus injured directly in price for his property to the extent of many millions of dollars as a result of favoritism to a few friends of the railroad management on some of the roads. Naturally enough they complain and demand that in some way such things shall be prevented from occurring in the future. It is not to be wondered at if they insist on some points which are unfair by leaning too far over the line of exact justice. The average man who returns a blow which he feels was undeserved is apt to hit hard without stopping to consider if the consequences may not be a little more severe than merited by the offense.

IF our esteemed contemporary, *Judge*, is not careful it will bring down upon itself a tremendous avalanche. One of the leading cartoons in its last issue represents Maj. McKinley, Speaker Reed, and Senator Ingalls as truants returning to school after having "played hookey" to their heart's content. They are in a fearfully demoralized condition, Mr. McKinley being apparently the worst used up of the three. He has a patch over one eye, several gashes across the face, and carries his arm in a sling. He and his partners in sorrow are represented as saying: "We've been having a —— of a time since we've been gone." This is rank treason, *Judge*. The Peaville *Squirt*, the Jaytown *Bazoo*, and the Des Moines *Register* won't like it.

AGAIN the Chinese are threatening the Christians, and it does not appear, either, that the latter are leaving their reservations or indulging in any ghost dances.

KALAKAUA'S coming to this country has kaused the kurious konjecture that he kame to sell his kingdom. This is not korrect. He kontemplates nothing of the kind.

EVERY good citizen of Detroit ought to wear crape on his arm in memory of the departed days when he was not ashamed of his City Council.

IF the New York Democrats had only known how the elections were going last month and had taken advantage of Republican overconfidence, that large hat firm would not have failed in that city the other day.

UP in the Catskill Mountains, within a few hours' ride of New York, bears are said to be as plentiful and as fierce as ever. There have been some very wild bears on Wall street, also, for two or three weeks past.

TOBACCONISTS say that smoking is becoming more general than ever, but tobacco chewing is on the decline. The fact seems to be that tobacco cannot hold its own against both cigarettes and chewing-gum.

"MR. CLEVELAND," said the reporter, "you have read, of course, the statement of one A. Whopper, who says you confessed to him recently that you had changed your views on the silver question. What have you to——"

"James," said Mr. Cleveland, wearily, to the office-boy, "open the upper left-hand drawer in that desk and hand me one of those never-saw-the-man-and-don't-know-him blanks."

THE people of Georgia have been visited by a cyclone. Let them not murmur. They can't expect watermelons and 'possums the whole year round.

CLARA LOUISE KELLOGG attended an auction in New York the other day and bought a large lot of rare old wines for her own use. This disposes of the prevalent story that she never drinks anything but buttermilk.

KATE FIELD makes the proud boast in her *Kate Field's Washington* that she has published her paper eleven months with a record of only one printed apology; and she might have added that she was not compelled to make even that. Kate's advantage is that she is the responsible editor herself. If she were a man she couldn't publish a paper in Washington without an apology now and then or a fight.

THE daughter of a naval officer in Baltimore bestowed her affections on a man whom her father did not approve. He offered her a pleasure trip to China if she would discard her lover. She refused, as any other American girl would have done, and eloped with the man of her choice. Love laughs at other things than locksmiths.

LET us reason together. Congress has decided that Gen. Grant's remains shall rest at Riverside Park. Then there must be a monument. It is a National concern now. If New York cannot build the monument alone shall not the whole country help, and will it not gladly help?

THE prospect is that the fish exhibit at the World's Fair in 1893 will be the greatest ever seen in this or any other country. This, however, need not prevent Mr. Fish of the Illinois Central from giving an occasional exhibition of liberality and public spirit in the meantime.

Please Explain!

The women employed in Radcliff's woolen-mills at Birmingham, Conn., have struck against a 15 per cent reduction of their wages. The goods manufactured in these mills were protected by a duty of about 35 per cent before the McKinley bill raised the protection to 45 or 50 per cent. Now the proprietors seek to add to that a saving of 15 per cent upon the labor cost. Precisely where does the laborer come in for a share of this "protection of American labor"?—*New York World*.

IN A MINOR KEY.

A Connoisseur.

Art Dealer—"Here, now, is a genuine work of art, by one of the old masters. It's in perfect preservation."

Customer (from St. Louis)—"What's it worth?"

"It's cheap at $500."

"Yes, it's cheap enough, but it ain't exactly what I want."

"What kind of a picture are you looking for?"

"I want one about five feet long and three feet eleven inches wide, to hang over the pianner."

Impossible.

"Do you positively identify the prisoner as the man who held you up?" inquired the lawyer.

"I do."

"Where did the robbery take place?"

"There wasn't robbery," replied the newspaper editor, with a sad, far-away look in his eyes. "He hadn't anything of value about him."

What Broke It Up.

"Back from cooking-school already?"

"Yes. This was the night for the professor to show us how he cooked potatoes, and he said he wasn't a millionaire."

PERSONALS.

Joseph Purcell, the well-known base-ball pitcher of San Francisco, is going to study for the priesthood at Elmira, N. Y.

Jerry Simpson, the sockless Kansas Congressman, threatens to go to Washington in the exact suit of clothes in which he made his campaign.

F. H. Furnessi, who died at Waterloo, N. Y., a few days ago, had two distinctions. He invented the Pullman car and was once a suitor for the hand of Red Jacket's daughter.

The Empress Augusta Victoria of Germany is now in her 31st year. She is three months older and somewhat taller than the Emperor, but her hair and fresh complexion make her look younger.

August Belmont left an estate of about $10,000,000, all of which goes to his family. His widow receives an annual income of $60,000, the daughter one of $25,000, and the three sons $75,000 each a year.

The Czar's personal bodyguard of private police consists of fifteen specially picked Cossacks, mature and tried men. These have to keep watch in the kitchen and private apartments.

Dr. Koch does not practice the "early to bed, early to rise" maxim. He goes to bed at midnight, a Berlin correspondent notes, and does not rise before 9 in the morning, unless he has a special engagement to fulfill.

Rubinstein is said to be literally dying of melancholy. He professes most profound disdain and disgust for life. Latterly some one was speaking to him of a projected journey to the United States; he answered pettishly "that he should neither go next year nor the year after that. When the time comes, I shall probably be dead," he said.

CURRENT NOTES.

An inquirer wishes to know what will cure a felon. The penitentiary or death.—*St. Joseph News*.

He—"Hello! I wonder where my hat has gone?" She (glancing at the clock)—"It must have gone home."—*New York Sun*.

Simpson—"I always pay as I go." Cora Bellows (yawning)—"Ah! Your creditors have my sympathy."—*New York Herald*.

Now is the time when lots of people feel it incumbent on them to go into training for swearing off on New-Year's Day.—*Washington Post*.

Do the doctors take a vacation in the summer because it is a healthy season, or is it a healthy season because they take a vacation?—*Fliegende Blatter*.

The man who does not agree with you may be a very good fellow on general principles, but his opinions, you know, are beneath contempt.—*Somerville Journal*.

Mrs. Nextdoor—"Where's your husband?" Mrs. Athome—"Down cellar, inoculating the gas meter. He says its consumption of gas is something awful."—*Boston Traveller*.

She—"The trouble is that I can never pitch my voice right." He—"Why don't you pitch it out of the window, then?" "What good would that do?" "It might get the air, at least."—*Philadelphia Times*.

MUSIC AND DRAMA.

The dramatic entertainment given at Hooley's yesterday afternoon for the benefit of the Hospital for Women and Children drew a house fair in size and fashionable in quality. Mr. John Stapleton's company presented three short comedies, two of which, the first and third, had never been seen before in America, and might better have been left to the obscurity which they had justly earned. The first play, "Man Proposes," by Sydney Grundy, embodied the efforts of a young girl to extract a proposal from a bashful man, efforts which could not fail to become as painful to the audience as they were to the youth in question, though Miss Bodden and

PARNELL ON HIS MUSCLE.

HE USES A CROWBAR AND RECAPTURES "UNITED IRELAND."

Another Hot Time in Dublin—Warm Reception in Cork and at Mallow—Liberalists Issue a Manifesto Denouncing the Parnellite Party—Gladstone Addresses Big Crowds and Touches on the Divorce Case—Miscellaneous News from Over the Sea.

DUBLIN, Dec. 11.—The struggle for possession of *United Ireland* assumed a new phase this morning, and again Mr. Parnell is in possession of the offices of the paper. The opponents of Mr. Parnell, who succeeded last night in forcing an entrance into the office and destroying all the editorials that had been prepared by Mr. Leamy, who was appointed yesterday to succeed Mr. Bodkin, who was acting manager during the absence of Mr. William O'Brien, before their departure left a guard in possession with orders to resist any attempt of Mr. Parnell or his friends to enter the building. This morning Mr. Parnell proceeded to the office and with the assistance of a crowd of his supporters he forced open the doors and took possession. The police witnessed the affair, but did not interfere in any way. After he had succeeded in recapturing the office Mr. Parnell went to a window and addressed the crowd outside.

To guard against any further attempt on the part of Mr. Parnell's opponents to recapture the office no one was allowed to enter, and the doors and windows were closely bolted and barred. Mr. Parnell was accompanied by the staff of editors he appointed yesterday, and when the office was secured against intruders, all conversation with outsiders was carried on through a keyhole. When Mr. Parnell made the assault upon the office he himself was armed with a crowbar, which he used in forcing the front door. In the afternoon Mr. Parnell started for Cork. A large crowd was at the Kingsbridge depot, and when he made his appearance to take the train he was loudly cheered.

The capture of the offices of *United Ireland* last night by the anti-Parnell men was easily effected. Shortly before midnight a party of twenty men appeared in front of the office and knocked at the door, which was promptly opened by the caretaker's wife, who was the only inmate of the place at the time. The men instantly entered, and, after destroying the type, seized all the books and documents in the office. At 2 o'clock in the morning the caretaker returned home and was allowed to enter the building and remove his wife and children. He says that he did not recognize any of the men in possession. Some members of the old staff were admitted to the office this morning. To all who applied for admission Mr. Bodkin, who appeared to be in command, put the question: "With whom are your sympathies?" If the reply was "Parnell" the applicant was dismissed. Newspaper men who came to make inquiries were answered from the inside that there was no one to see them and that they would not be admitted. The printers refused to set copy for Mr. Bodkin. To a discharged clerk Mr. Bodkin said that he intended to hold the offices until the question of proprietorship was legally settled.

Peter Moran, the man arrested yesterday for striking Mr. Healy with a stick, was arraigned in the Police Court this morning and formally charged with assault.

Mr. Parnell has ordered that all persons shall be treated fairly in the columns of *United Ireland*.

An anti-Parnell addition of *United Ireland* is being printed in the office of Mr. T. D. Sullivan, the paper, the *Nation*.

One of the sub-editors of *United Ireland* who was in the scuffle yesterday with the Sheriff's officers was so severely injured that he had to be conveyed to the hospital.

LONDON, Dec. 11.—A dispatch from Dublin giving further details of the recapture of the *United Ireland* offices by Mr. Parnell says that at noon today a crowd of Parnellites surrounded the office. They soon forced an entrance and ejected eight rough-looking fellows who had been detailed as a guard by the anti-Parnellites who seized the office last night. In a short time Sheriff Clancy, accompanied by a strong guard, appeared and resumed possession of the office in the name of Mr. Parnell. Mr. Parnell appeared at one of the windows of the office shouting that he would fight the battle to the last, that he would only allow the country to decide the issue, and that he would submit to the dictation of no man. He appeared to be fiercely excited, and to have lost his usual self-control. He afterward, in company with Mr. McGough, solicitor for the National League, drove in a car to the railway station, where he took a train for Cork. Crowds lined the streets along the route, and the windows of the houses were filled with spectators. Mr. Parnell was warmly cheered all the way from the newspaper office to the station. After entering the railway carriage Mr. Parnell from one of the windows addressed the crowd surrounding him. He expressed his gratitude for the confidence they had shown in him, and said that what Dublin felt today Ireland would feel tomorrow.

WARM RECEPTION IN CORK.

Parnell Replies to an Address and Talks About Himself and Gladstone.

CORK, Dec. 11.—Mr. Parnell's reception in this city was similar to that accorded him in Dublin, his welcome being of the most enthusiastic character. An address from the National League was presented to him in the Chamber of Commerce, where a tremendous crowd had gathered to greet him. After a storm of cheers Mr. Parnell, in reply to the address, said: "I come among you confident and with a proud heart in the belief that while Cork and Parnell are united Ireland is united."

Here there was a slight interruption, due to the breaking of a glass in the door at the entrance to the hall by the pressure of the crowd.

Mr. Parnell resumed: "I am proud of Cork, which has given a verdict for me without waiting to hear my side of the case. With such men I need not fear the loss of Gladstone's trumpery bill, which would allow the police to harass us, the landlords to desecrate the country as heretofore, and would give Ireland nothing which Irishmen could not get for themselves without the bill. It is not for such a measure that Cork retains the proud title of 'Rebel.'"

Mr. Parnell continued in the vein that marked his Dublin speech. He declared that never in Gladstone's palmiest days had he dismissed the idea for a single instant that Ireland and Gladstone might yet again be in conflict. "If he wishes to lead you," said he, "let him come to Cork with the recreant members of the Irish party and try. The wise, Grand Old Man will be still wiser after making your acquaintance. No more absurd panic ever spread throughout a compact army than the fact that there is any danger to the cause of home rule because you are true to your leader. I leave the cause in your hands, knowing that there it will be safe. I could not look you in the face if I did not speak true words. Fire from Heaven should scorch me if I were so untrue to a country and a people that have loved me. [Cheers.] You would justly ban me as disgraced and disgraceful. But I am not so. I can hold up my head and face the world and present a stout, brave front to every revise so long as I know that you stand me. [Cries of "We do."] I am powerful and happy and our enemies are disgraced and confounded. [Loud cheers and cries of "You will win," "We will fight for you."] I have practically been called from a bed of sickness and pain, but Cork has done more for me than all physicians and medicine could do. I shall go forth to battle sharing your strength and confidence, and we shall gain an overwhelming, glorious victory." [Loud and prolonged cheers.]

Mr. Parnell was followed by several other speakers, at the conclusion of whose addresses, in response to calls from the street, he expressed briefly from a window his appreciation of the reception given him.

The people unharnessed the horses from the omnibus in which Parnell rode and dragged it to the hotel. Notwithstanding a heavy rain the route was lined with cheering spectators, who stood eight deep on either side. Hundreds of torches lighted up the ranks of the paraders, who marched to the patriotic airs of a dozen bands.

At Mallow Station, while Parnell was en route to Cork, a majority of the assembled crowd hooted and jeered, only a few cheers being raised for Parnell. Before the train departed the crowd became very violent and made repeated attempts to enter Mr. Parnell's carriage. The mob flourished sticks in the air in a menacing manner and shouted: "Down with the blackguard!" "Down with the libertine!" and similar cries. A banner bearing a portrait of William O'Brien was carried by the crowd.

At Nass Mr. Parnell received an address from the local branch of the National League and at Kildare he made a speech to the crowd that was waiting at the station. At Monasterevan there was an anti-Parnell demonstration when the train arrived, a priest leading the opposition cheering for Mr. O'Brien.

At one time during the disturbance at Mallow the mob seemed about to accomplish their purpose of forcing their way into the carriage occupied by Parnell, who tore down a hat-rack from the side of the carriage and prepared to defend himself. Mallow is the birthplace of Mr. O'Brien.

Mr. Parnell is uncertain whether to remain in Cork or go to Kilkenny tomorrow, but intends the campaign to be a sharp one.

LONDON, Dec. 11.—In reply to a dispatch from Mr. McCarthy Mr. Egan has telegraphed as follows:

"No funds in Paris in my control. If there were I should accede to your wishes."

SCOLLY TO OPPOSE HENNESSY.

New Candidate of the Parnellites in Kilkenny—He Issues an Address.

LONDON, Dec. 11.—The Parnellites have changed their candidate for Parliament from Kilkenny. At the request of Mr. Parnell Mr. John Kelly, who was nominated today, has retired in favor of Mr. Vincent Scolly, a wealthy Tipperary landowner. Mr. Scolly has for years been a member of the National League, and he recently promised to give one-tenth of his income to that organization until an Irish Parliament meets in Dublin. He has issued an address to the Electors in which he says that he had refused to enter Parliament in quieter times, but that he now believes his duty calls upon him to offer himself as a candidate. Sir John Pope Hennessy is the McCarthy candidate.

PARNELL'S STAR ON THE WANE.

A Declaration That His Audacious Effrontery Cannot Be Kept Up.

[SPECIAL CABLE TO THE TRIBUNE.]

CORK, Dec. 11.—Parnell's star is on the wane. His audacious effrontery may carry the day at the start but cannot last. His reception in Dublin last night was what might have been expected. The publicans are for Parnell and the priests for patriots. The publicans are with the unthinking, and particularly among the young make a loud noise and much show. They did last night. Still they represented only a small proportion of the population of Dublin, though headed by the Lord Mayor. McCarthy's supporters are quiet, though without headquarters or organ. They will soon have both, but for a couple of weeks or perhaps more Parnell will have his own way. The *United Ireland* is once more in the hands of Parnell. A curious feature of the contest is that the law is not invoked. Physical force is the arbiter and likely to remain so for some time, as neither cares to invoke the law and both dislike the assistance of the police. In spite of the loss of the paper McCarthy and his followers are confident of victory. They say they have all good citizens with them and that Parnell could not carry Cork if he went to the people. The reception last night looked much better on paper than otherwise. The people at it were not representative. It is easy to raise a crowd in Dublin, and money is no object.

Having recaptured *United Ireland* Parnell took the train to Cork.

[SPECIAL CABLE TO THE TRIBUNE.]

LONDON, Dec. 11.—Copious extracts from THE TRIBUNE'S Parnell interview were cabled back to the London papers and printed in all parts of the British Isles with editorial comments. Its importance is shown by the fact that the London *Times* and *Freeman's Journal* publish it in full. The *Pall Mall Gazette* says the interview is an appeal to the Queen's Proctor to reopen the divorce suit and compel Parnell to go upon the witness-stand. Parnell foresaw this move and mentioned it while I was talking to him. He carefully avoids saying anything which the Queen's Proctor could construe into provocation for reopening the case. If he had said, for instance, that if called to the witness-stand he could have exonerated himself of charges made against him there would have been substantial ground for the Queen's Proctor to stand on in reopening the divorce case. But it will be noticed in THE TRIBUNE interview Parnell said nothing of the kind. He merely said that it was the other party to the suit who decided to make no defense. Personally he had always been willing to go into the box if desired to do so.

MR. GLADSTONE FREES HIS MIND.

He Addresses Big Crowds and Touches on the O'Shea Case.

LONDON, Dec. 11.—Mr. Gladstone left today on his way to his home at Hawarden. Upon arriving at Retford Depot he addressed a meeting of 2,000 persons. He said he had anticipated that the Irish members of Parliament, by their spontaneous action, would settle the present difficulty in the Irish question. The continuance of Mr. Parnell in the leadership would be fatal to home rule in England, Scotland, and Wales. Parnell was no longer the leader of the Irish Nationalists, who had separated themselves from him. He (Gladstone) admitted that the Irish party ought to be independent; that the consideration and settlement of this question ought to be left to them; but there was something beyond all considerations in Irish politics—the great cause of Liberalism in England, Ireland, and Scotland. The trouble respecting the Irish leadership was an additional reason for the granting of home rule. Why should English and Scotch and Welsh politics depend upon the choice of an Irish leader? The confidential communications between the Liberal and Home Rule parties and the conversation with Mr. Parnell at Hawarden in November, 1889, he said, were equally satisfactory to both parties, a fact that was proved not by himself, because he had no reason publicly to speak about it, but by the other party. He believed that the O'Shea divorce proceedings would entirely destroy the moral force needed in Ireland for any one who would be the leading champion of the national cause. The Liberals felt that in granting home rule they constituted the Irish leader the constitutional ruler of Ireland. The Liberals were unwilling, after what had appeared in the divorce court relative to the private and public conduct of Mr. Parnell, to make him the Constitutional Governor of Ireland. It was absolutely untrue that Mr. Morley had suggested that Mr. Parnell hold office under the British crown before home rule was conceded. The Liberal party's work in Parliament was to resist coercion in Ireland, and that work was as sacred and as urgent now as it had ever been, no matter who might be the leader of the Irish party.

Mr. Gladstone subsequently addressed an audience of 5,000 persons at Worksop. He counseled his hearers not to abandon Ireland on account of anything that had happened to an individual. The determination of the Liberals was irrevocable; they could not undertake effectually to support the cause of home rule at the next election in connection with one particular name. He pointed out the importance of continuing the struggle for Ireland, declaring that legislation for England could not be obtained until the country had got rid of the home-rule question.

THE GENERAL SENTIMENT.

Kilkenny's Council Rescinds Its Vote of Confidence in Parnell.

DUBLIN, Dec. 11.—A meeting of the Municipal Council of Kilkenny was held today at which a resolution was adopted rescinding the vote of confidence in Mr. Parnell recently adopted by the Council. One amendment was submitted to the meeting that an adjournment be taken until next week to allow of discussion on a resolution signifying adherence to the McCarthy faction. This amendment was not seconded, and consequently no action was taken on it.

The Workmen's Club of Kilkenny is making arrangements for a torchlight procession in honor of Mr. Parnell, and will give him an enthusiastic welcome when he arrives there.

The Limerick Corporation, by a vote of 14 to 8, today rejected a motion thanking the majority party for its action in regard to Parnell. A deputation from Limerick met Mr. Parnell at Limerick Junction and invited him to visit that city. This he promised to do at an early date.

The Most Rev. Abraham Browrigg, D. D., Roman Catholic Bishop of Ossory, in which diocese is situated the Town of Kilkenny, has advised the voters there in the coming election for a member of the House of Commons to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Mr. Marum to cast their ballots according to the dictates of their conscience. The fight there will be a good test of Irish opinion, and the supporters of Mr. Parnell are desirous of putting forth the strongest possible candidate.

The clergy of the North Kilkenny Deanery denounce Parnell and support the candidacy of Sir John Pope Hennessy, the parliamentary nominee of the anti-Parnell faction.

CORK, Dec. 11.—At a meeting held here last night over which the High Sheriff presided a Parliamentary committee was appointed to oppose Mr. Parnell. The Chairman said he hoped that the division in the Irish party would be brief and announced that twenty-one Nationalist members of the Cork Municipal Council were opposed to Mr. Parnell's remaining at the head of the party.

AN UNTRUSTWORTHY BODY

Liberal Unionist Denunciation of the Parnellite Party.

LONDON, Dec. 11.—The Executive Committee of the Liberal Unionist Associaton has issued a long manifesto, which concludes as follows:

Parnell and the Parnellites have always been an untrustworthy body upon whose pledges no reliance could be placed and whose parliamentary antecedents made them unfit and unsafe allies for any great party, and recent events must have forced this consideration upon the minds of many Home-Rulers. No distinction can be made between Parnell and his adherents and the majority of his party who seek to depose him. The latter condoned his delinquencies and accepted his policy, and now make sacrifice of him as a means of extorting fresh terms from their allies. The mistake the British Home-Rulers made was in allowing themselves to be convinced that either the methods or the objects of the Irish revolutionaries had changed. Neither the Parnellite faction nor the seceders will ever accept home rule without a mental reservation for absolute separation and complete Irish independence. Any scheme for home rule based upon other Irish declarations is and always has been illusory.

In an interview today Mr. Davitt, commenting on the reception given to Mr. Parnell in Dublin yesterday, remarked that Parnell had been welcomed, as was Sullivan, the American pugilist, by the residuum of the populace. He added that Parnell was well aware that his efforts to remain at the head of the Irish party and the Irish people were utterly hopeless.

IT GIVES PAIN TO MR. O'BRIEN.

The Seizure of "United Ireland" Worries the Man Who Started It.

NEW YORK, Dec. 11.—A reporter talked with Mr. William O'Brien this morning with references to the seizure of the *United Ireland* office by Mr. Parnell. Mr. O'Brien spoke of the affair as follows:

I know nothing either of the attack on the *United Ireland* office or of its reported recapture except what I have learned from the newspapers. I am most loath to speak on what is to me in any aspect a heart-breaking subject, but there are some misstatements in the newspapers which I must correct. One is stated that the edition which Mr. Parnell attempted to suppress by force was to contain bitter personal attacks upon himself. I cannot believe that to be true unless my specific orders were disregarded. When the contrary was intended I had the following instruction to the manager, Mr. Donnelly:

"If party decides in favor of Mr. Parnell hand over the establishment to any authorized agent of Mr. Parnell. If party decides against his leadership support our views moderately but strenuously, avoiding all unkind language of Mr. Parnell personally, and permit nobody to interfere."

I received a reply: "Message received. Your instructions will be strictly obeyed."

I subsequently twice cabled the acting editor, Mr. Bodkin, enjoining him to see that nothing personally offensive to Parnell should appear and forbidding him to use the cartoon of the paper in the controversy. To insure that nothing personally hurtful to Parnell should appear, I specially instructed him to print nothing on the subject except what he should write himself. The night before Mr. Parnell's raid on the office, in reply to a cablegram from two of Mr. Parnell's chief parliamentary supporters begging Mr. Dillon and myself to come to Paris, and asking me to direct *United Ireland* to observe neutrality in the meantime, I cabled the following reply:

"Will be delighted to meet Jack and you in Paris. Will gladly direct neutrality of *United Ireland* meanwhile if controversy is suspended all round."

The next I heard was that one of the gentlemen who had cabled me that message was among those who had broken into the office and suppressed the paper by force. It is stated that Mr. Parnell acted in virtue of his authority as director of the company who owned *United Ireland*, and that he owns the majority of the shares. Both these statements are unfounded. The shares which stand nominally in his name are less than half the share capital of the company. Mr. Parnell is not, and has not been for nearly five years past, a director of the company. He ceased to be so at his own desire about five years ago for the express purpose of guarding himself from all pecuniary or criminal responsibility for the paper. That responsibility I have myself borne wholly throughout all these years. I entirely concurred in the wisdom of Mr. Parnell's course in that respect. I only refer to it to show that as a matter of fact it is not true that Mr. Parnell is a director. It is not true that any director of the company accompanied him, and it is not true that those who forcibly entered and took possession of the *United Ireland* office with him had a shadow of legal authority for their proceedings.

As to the recapture, which is reported to have followed, I can only surmise that some kind people of Dublin, who had not altogether forgotten me in my absence, and who had not forgotten the record of *United Ireland*, allowed their natural feelings to outrun their forbearance. I am sorry to have been compelled to say even this much on a topic so inexpressibly painful to me. I spent the best years of my life in founding *United Ireland*. For ten years it has, often almost single-handed, borne the brunt of three consecutive Coercion acts. Words cannot tell how mournful it is to me to think that after weathering so many years of life-and-death struggle with Dublin Castle the paper should, in my absence and while my hands were tied, experience such treatment at the hands of the leader I all but worshiped. But I am quite willing and eager to forget this and all other personal considerations if by any possible honorable means patriotic men on both sides can even yet succeed in staying the present fatal strife in Ireland.

GENERAL NEWS FROM ABROAD.

Late Developments in the Libel Suit of Marks Against Butterfield.

LONDON, Dec. 11.—The trial of the libel suit brought by Harry Marks against G. W. Butterfield was continued today. Mr. Klenck, the liquidator of the Rae Gold Mining company, was examined to show how Marks had distributed the shares of the company among his relatives and associates, through whom they were unloaded upon the public. Marks' uncle, Samuel Levy, was allotted 9,000 shares in April and got rid of all of them by September. The members of the Benjamin family and the Cohen family were allotted a large number of shares, which they likewise unloaded. Townsend Percy got 1,500 shares in April, 1882, and got rid of them by August. A total of 63,000 shares was issued. Mr. Bevitt, an engineer, inspected the mine in the Transvaal. His inspection occupied twelve days and he got one-quarter of an ounce of gold. The property was eventually sold for £650. Witness knew that Marks promoted the company. Marks never interfered with the management.

Brazil's New Bank.

RIO JANEIRO, Dec. 11.—There was published today a Governmental decree authorizing the fusion of the Banco Nacional and the Banco Estados Unidos under the title Banco da Republica. The new organization will have a capital of 200,000,000 milreis. The decree also authorizes the issue of a loan of 600,000,000 milreis against one-third that amount in gold.

Weekly Cotton Statistics.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 11.—The weekly cotton statistics are as follows: Total sales, 68,000 bales; American, 52,000; trade takings, including forwarded from ship's side, 90,000; actual export, 7,000; total import, 118,000; American, 105,000; total stock, 797,000; American, 521,000; total afloat, 255,000; American, 245,000.

The French Cabinet Doomed.

LONDON, Dec. 12.—The Paris correspondent of the *Times* declares that the French Cabinet will only last until the new loan has been issued and that M. Rouvier, the Minister of Finance, will then probably fall and the Premiership change hands.

Edmond de Lafayette Dead.

PARIS, Dec. 11.—Senator Edmond de Lafayette, a grandson of the Marquis de Lafayette, died in this city today.

Briefs from Abroad.

Mr. Balfour starts for Dublin Saturday.

The attempt to hold an Anti-Semitic Congress in Vienna resulted in a fiasco.

Sig. Biancheri has been reelected President of the Italian Chamber of Deputies.

The Porte has sent an engineering corps to lay torpedoes at Benghazi, Tripoli.

There is so much ice in the Antwerp harbor that vessels when shipping cannot enter.

China has chased out a Russian expedition because of cruelty to native officials.

It is denied in Berlin that the German Government will reduce grain tariffs to the 1887 rates.

M. de Freycinet, French Minister of War, has been elected a member of the French Academy.

Prof. Bielroth of Vienna declares that the use of the Koch lymph has produced a marked effect in cases of leprosy.

The French Government proposes to reduce the excise duty on beet root in order to conciliate the sugar manufacturers of the country.

Dr. Behrin of Germany writes that thus far his experiments looking to a cure for diphtheria have not resulted successfully. He announces, however, that he will continue them.

A Paris paper says: "Señor Crispi, the Italian Prime Minister, Dec. 1 sent identical notes to the Governments of England and France notifying them that Italy intended at an early date to send a military force to occupy Tripoli. Italy, however, has since abandoned the plan in consequence of a reply received from Lord Salisbury discountenancing the project and upon advice of a similar character from Germany."

PARNELL OR HOME RULE?

THE IRISH PEOPLE MUST CHOOSE BETWEEN THE TWO.

Messrs. Dillon and O'Brien and Their Colleagues in America Issue Another Manifesto to Their Countrymen Pleading for a Dispassionate Answer to the Great Question About to Be Decided—Without Parnell Victory Is Almost Certain, with Him Failure Is Assured.

NEW YORK, Dec. 11.—The following manifesto was issued to the press by the Irish parliamentarians tonight:

When we reached this country six weeks ago the Irish cause was marching to certain victory. After five years' continuous and bitter struggle the coercion Government was baffled at every point of its policy in Ireland and discredited by a series of staggering blows at elections in every quarter of Great Britain. It was confessed on both sides that a general election must bring a home-rule majority. Mr. Parnell in his manifesto discussed no other danger except the danger of a Gladstone majority at a general election being too large. The dissolution of Parliament could not be deferred beyond two years. It would almost certainly take place before twelve months. All that was necessary to secure the triumph for which our people had waited so long and made such incalculable sacrifices was that we should raise the necessary funds to preserve the evicted tenants from destruction and keep their organization uncrushed, so as to force the coercion Government to face the general election in the same condition of abject and confessed failure in which the gallantry of the Irish tenantry had kept it throughout five years of incessant conflict with coercion.

An evicted tenants' fund that would bridge over the interval was all that was demanded. The Irish race in America were enthusiastically supplying it. In less than two weeks nearly a hundred thousand dollars were subscribed in response to our appeals. It was certain that a sufficient sum would be subscribed to put an end to the last hope of the coercionists and enable the Irish people to await the general election with unbroken ranks and confident hearts.

What is it that has dashed the hopes of six weeks ago? That is the question the world asks every Irishman to answer calmly to his own conscience in this hour. What has occurred in the interval to make every Irish heart tremble with foreboding now at the prospect of the general election which six weeks ago they longed for the assured hour of victory? Mr. Parnell asks us to believe that the change is due to the treachery of Mr. Gladstone and to the corruption of that Irish party to whose fidelity he, at their last banquet in his honor, only a few months ago, attributed the successes of his life, and who stuck to his leadership to the last minute or the last hour when it was possible to retain him without dooming the Irish cause to certain ruin.

Let every thinking man ask himself whether either of these is the true explanation of the sudden and woful eclipse of our cause. Is it credible that the Hawarden conversations of twelve months ago as to the possible details of a future home-rule bill were the real moving cause why Mr. Parnell strives to incite the Irish people to deadly hostility to the only party from which even Mr. Parnell himself can pretend to expect any home-rule bill at all? Is it credible that he has all of a sudden lost confidence in the fidelity of his own Irish party, against whom he now actually makes it a subject of reproach that their proofs of personal devotion and gratitude in his hour of trial encouraged him to refuse to retire from the leadership?

Parnell's Wily Suggestions.

Suggestions of the desertion of a great leader at such an hour exercise a national spell over generous Irish minds. Hints of treachery on the part of British statesmen have not lost their power over a people only too well accustomed to the tradition of British faithlessness by their unhappy history. It is only too easy to understand the influence upon our warm-hearted colleagues and fellow-countrymen of appeals to feelings such as these, urged with all the authority of Mr. Parnell's name and with all the dexterity and magnetic power of which he is a master. We ourselves, even though far removed from the scene of conflict, have had to put our personal predilections to an almost intolerable strain in endeavoring to separate our attachment to an unrivaled Irish leader from our absolute and overwhelming conviction that to indulge our personal loyalty to him one moment longer would be to incur the certain loss of the general election and make ourselves responsible for the appalling legacy of disappointed hopes which the inevitable triumph of coercion at the polls would entail upon our unhappy people.

Our position in this matter is a specially cruel one. We have had to endure the anguish of seeing all the fruits of weary years of battle with the enemies of Ireland suddenly and fatally imperiled in the very hour of victory by a crisis for which we are not in the smallest degree responsible, and which our absence from Ireland renders us perfectly powerless to control. Even if every private and public utterance of our political lives had not attested the sincerity of our allegiance to Mr. Parnell his wildest partisan will scarcely suspect us of a desire to overthrow his leadership without some terrific cause, at a moment when a few months more of united action would have brought us to victory and when any prolonged period of dissension in Ireland must involve the certain loss of the tremendous interests we had staked upon the general election.

We may, therefore, perhaps claim, even amidst the fierce passion of the hour, a patient hearing from our countrymen while we attempt to do the only thing that is left in our power to aid them in this momentous decision—namely: to impress upon them our deep conviction that Mr. Parnell's deplorable imputations of mutiny on the part of his colleagues and treachery on the part of Mr. Gladstone are absolutely baseless and unreal side issues raised for the purpose of diverting the judgment of impulsive Irishmen from the real issue which every man of Irish blood will have the duty of pronouncing upon within the next few weeks under the most solemn obligation to his conscience and to his country.

The Question at Issue.

That issue is whether it is humanly possible to win the general election under Mr. Parnell's leadership, and if the loss of the general election is the certain and indisputable price of retaining him can Mr. Parnell himself or any rational human being honestly face the future and point to any ray of definite hope to sustain our unhappy people? And this in the face of a triumphant Tory majority and a helpless and divided Ireland; with Mr. Gladstone gone, his party irrevocably estranged from the Irish leader, and the whole British people angered by deplorable insults to their leaders and rendered suspicious of still more deplorable hints of the insincerity of all our professions of friendship and forgiveness.

The certainty of a disastrous general election Mr. Parnell is too clear-sighted a statesman to dispute. The horrible consequences that must ensue in Ireland he can only pretend to disguise by vague speculations as to future parliamentary strategy, which loses sight of the fact that intrigues of English party politicians in the House of Commons are now replaced by the supreme vote of the British democracy who were seizing the full truth of the Irish question, whose hearts and intellects were beyond all doubt won to the principle of Irish national self-government, and whom a persistence in Mr. Parnell's present methods would drive into sullen distrust of the cause to which we would put national self-government and cause a rooted belief that the Irish people were incapable of exercising it.

If this be a true statement of the prospect before us in case of Mr. Parnell's continuance in his course—disaster at the general election and blank hopelessness after it—is it necessary to justify by another word the action which the majority of the Irish representatives have felt themselves coerced to take at the sacrifice of their own manifest desire and in resistance to their own passionate personal promptings? In comparison with the awful issue at stake—the freedom or the miserable subjection of Ireland for the present generation—there is no advantage in disguising how the possible blunders and misunderstandings on both sides which may be helped to bring us to this calamitous pass.

We are not inclined to dwell upon Mr. Parnell's regretable assaults upon the honor of colleagues who were proud to bear the taunt of servility in their unswerving fidelity to his banner. Still less need we insist upon the gross and almost incredible methods he has been driven to adopt to suppress the solemn voice of the Irish party and to defy the will of the majority of that party in violation of the fundamental pledge of that party's unity and of every principle of constitutional freedom. All these questions pale before the great issue which every man of the Irish race is now summoned to determine under the most sacred accountability to his own conscience and to our ancient cause.

With the Irish people alone the determination must rest, and a disaster even greater than a mistaken verdict would be a verdict which would not be prompt and decisive on one side or the other.

Willing to Retire from Leadership.

Having now discharged to the best of our power the unenviable duty of placing the issue before our countrymen in its simplicity and in all its magnitude, if the Irish people deliberately make up their minds to sacrifice the general election, dismiss Mr. Gladstone from public life, expel the British people from our side and face another quarter of a century of parliamentary paralysis and dreary attempts at insurrection, and to do all this on a question of punctilio as to the terms of a retirement the desirability of which Mr. Parnell himself half confesses, then we will bow to a sentence which will release us from political lives of ceaseless anxieties and toils.

If, on the other hand, as we earnestly pray for the sake of our long-suffering people, the overwhelming mass of thinking Irishmen throughout the world resolve that they shall not be pushed over the brink of the abyss which is so fearfully close, the present ordeal, horrible though it is, will have been the means of giving incalculable aid to the home-rule cause, as well as of saving the reputation of our old leader from a fatal stain. The British people will be finally and irrevocably won to the cause of Irish freedom by the spectacle of how temperately, wisely, and firmly the Irish people can exercise the privilege of self-government, even in circumstances of unparalleled national perplexity and anguish. They will have received the best of all assurances that they can confide in the expressions of deep and settled good will toward the British people and gratitude to their great leader which we have ventured to tender in the name of Ireland.

Lord Salisbury and the *Times* and all the wasteful train of coercionists who are exulting in Mr. Parnell's unhappy work will have sustained a disappointment as crushing as their overthrow at the Parnell Commission. Not merely Americans of Irish blood but Americans of every origin and of every creed will joyfully celebrate the reunion of the Irish Nationalist forces by subscribing whatever funds may be necessary to keep the gallant men who were evicted in Ireland's battle from the vengeance of landlord syndicates and coercionists in safety and comfort until the general election will sound their deliverance.

Home Rule Safe Without Parnell.

Whenever the Home-Rule bill comes to be framed the Irish people are guaranteed as to the satisfactory nature of its provisions by their own quiet, resolute strength, by the unshaken and unshakable independence of an Irish party who are at this moment giving the highest proof of independence that could be exacted from warm-hearted and devoted followers of a great leader, and by every motive of statesmanship as well as of honor that must determine Mr. Gladstone to make the great crowning achievement of his life a work of complete and final reconciliation between the two countries.

Finally, our cause once rescued from its present deadly peril, our race may rest assured that nothing which the tenderness of devoted colleagues can do will be left undone to heal whatever wounds may have been inflicted in the heat of strife and to do justice to Mr. Parnell's genius and to his work, so that Ireland may drop a tear over the errors of a passionate hour, and may remember only the great Irishman and born leader of men who found the Irish cause plunged in helplessness and despair, and whose arm has lifted that cause to the pinnacle of power and of triumph.

JOHN DILLON,
WILLIAM O'BRIEN,
T. P. O'CONNOR,
T. D. SULLIVAN,
THOMAS P. GILL.

TIM HARRINGTON ON THE MANIFESTO.

He Thinks It Expresses More Concern for Gladstone than for Parnell.

NEW YORK, Dec. 11.—[Special.]—The manifesto of Messrs. Dillon, O'Brien, Gill, O'Connor, and Sullivan was shown to Mr. Harrington, who is supporting Mr. Parnell, and he said:

I have maintained silence during this controversy, not because I hesitated one moment as to the justice of my decision but because I have always clung to the hope that a good understanding may yet be arrived at, and I knew well that the more general became the controversy the greater would be the difficulties in the way of a harmonious reunion of our party.

With my fellow colleague of the Irish delegation I have always been on the most cordial terms. For some of them I have an affection which no difference upon public questions is ever likely to efface, and were it to be a question of personal friendship in this controversy I should hesitate a very long time before I would cast in my lot with Mr. Parnell against some of my colleagues at present in America.

Personal predictions are altogether outside this controversy, and each of us has now the responsibility cast upon him of taking his side as conscience and the good of the sacred cause we struggle for dictate. I deplore equally with my colleagues the very great danger to which the Irish cause is exposed, but I must confess I utterly fail to see the force of the reasoning by which they cast the responsibility for that danger upon Mr. Parnell.

They are not entitled to point to the proceedings in the divorce court as in any way influencing their judgment in regard to Mr. Parnell's leadership. They warmly, and I know sincerely supported his leadership, with full knowledge of these proceedings. It is but just to them to say that they would repudiate with scorn the idea that this verdict influences them in the least degree with regard to Mr. Parnell's leadership. The questions, then, which we have to consider are merely the facts that transpired after that decision.

It may or may not have been wise for Mr. Parnell not to retire after his reelection. It is late now, however, to discuss the wisdom of his course. The question before the Irish people is whether they and the members of the Irish party are justified in deposing him, and deposing him with every mark of shame and humiliation. To my mind that is the only question which should be considered in this controversy. Everything else can only tend to obscure the issue.

Has Mr. Parnell betrayed any public trust reposed in him? Has he sought to make terms with an English party for himself? Wherever has he been guilty of anything which could justify a people bound to him by so many warm ties of gratitude to cast him aside in shame and disgrace?

My colleagues of the Irish delegation in their present manifesto are extremely eloquent over the injury which they consider Mr. Parnell has offered to Mr. Gladstone. For my part, I must confess that it is with deep pain I observe, what I have no doubt every dispassionate Irish Nationalist will observe, that all their grief and all their eloquent sympathy seem to be reserved for Mr. Gladstone. I am sorry that their manifesto should misrepresent what I know to be their own honest convictions, but, nevertheless, the sad impression which every Irishman reading it must gather is that their faith in Mr. Gladstone is unbounded and their confidence in Mr. Parnell is very small indeed.

But does anybody believe that will be the verdict of the Irish people? Does any one who knows anything of Ireland believe for one moment that a man like Mr. Parnell, whose whole life has been devoted to the Irish cause, whose wisdom, whose courage the Irish people have never found to fail them, is to be discredited and his motives called in question?

I can see no other argument but that of political expediency by which the secessionists from Mr. Parnell can defend the course they have taken. Reduced to very plain terms, it means that if they set Mr. Parnell aside there is a chance for home rule in the near future.

Let me suppose for one moment that Mr. Gladstone made such a proposal to the Irish party in 1886. Suppose he asked the Irish party on that day to set aside their leader as one of the conditions on which he would consider home rule. Does any one believe that a single Irish member would have the courage to face his constituency and ask them to sanction the bargain?

What has occurred since then to justify the belief that the Irish people would consent to so base a bargain now? To my mind the circumstances are unaltered. If it is just or wise for the Irish party to sacrifice its leader now for an indefinite promise of home rule when it was always just and wise to do so. The Irish party would have flouted the idea a few short years ago. The Irish people will just as resolutely flout it today.

Comment of the London "Times."

LONDON, Dec. 12.—The *Times*, commenting on the manifesto of Mr. William O'Brien and his associates, says: "A note of helpless wailing runs through this remarkable document."

DESCENDED TO HORSE-STEALING.

Young Colyar, Who Cut a Wide Swath in Mexico, Arrested at Nashville.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Dec. 11.—A. C. Colyar Jr., son of A. S. Colyar of this city, returned home from Mexico Sunday. He gave himself up to the authorities and was taken to Manchester, Coffee County, last night to stand trial for the larceny of a horse. In Mexico Colyar played a star engagement, passing himself off as John G. Carlisle Jr., son of Senator Carlisle of Kentucky. He lived high in the City of Mexico, and was toasted and received most royally. The Secretary of State called upon him and invited him to be his guest. The young American accepted all hospitalities and obtained the Secretary's indorsement of a $10,000 draft on Senator Carlisle. He is said to have $9,000 of this money now on deposit in a Mexican bank.

Wreck of the Nepaul.

LONDON, Dec. 11.—All the efforts of the tugs to haul off the Peninsular and Oriental mail steamer Nepaul, which stranded on the Plymouth breakwater during the fog last night, have proved unavailing. It went aground at low water, and as the tide rose rapidly filled. It will be a total wreck. No lives were lost. Among the crew were a number of Lascars, and when the steamer struck they became panic-stricken. The officers and the white members of the crew were calm. The specie, baggage and dispatch bags were saved. The cargo consisted of 1,300 chests of tea, 1,500 bags of wheat, 1,000 bags of Rio, and a quantity of indigo, jute, and other merchandise. It is thought it will all be lost. It is insured in the Lloyd's for £100,000. The Nepaul was bound from Calcutta and Marseilles for London. The Nepaul was a bark-rigged iron screw steamer of 3,554 gross tons burden. She was built at Glasgow in 1876.

The Dutch steamer Veendam, Capt. Roggeveen, from New York, Nov. 29, via Boulogne for Rotterdam, is ashore at Maasilus.

Switzerland's New President.

BERNE, Dec. 11.—A united meeting of the State Council and the National Council was held today for the purpose of electing a President and Vice-President of the Republic for the year 1891. Dr

HAD FUN IN THE SENATE.

LIVELY DEBATE IN WHICH MR. BLAIR FURNISHES AMUSEMENT.

The Opportunity Offered by Mr. Plumb's Resolution Relative to the Hours for Holding Sessions—More Democratic Attacks on the Election Bill—Congressman Lawler Says He Is Not Looking for a Job in Washington—National Capital Miscellany.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 11.—In the Senate today the resolution offered yesterday by Mr. Plumb for daily meetings of the Senate, with recesses from 5 to 8:30 p. m., was taken up. Mr. Cockrell suggested that if 11 a. m. were fixed for the hour of meeting there would be an opportunity to attend to some committee work, whereas if the Senate met at 10 no committee work could be done. He also questioned the advisability of night sessions and the probability of an attendance of a quorum.

Mr. Reagan thought that Senators might just as well be frank with one another. They all understood that the object of the proposition was to choke off debate on the Election bill and to prevent its full, free, and deliberate consideration.

Mr. Morgan argued against the resolution. For himself, he said, no matter how much his physical powers might be taxed by the long hours proposed, he would "try to keep along with the procession." But he should insist on having the company of his friends on the other side. They could not expect to go to the committee-rooms or their houses and smoke their cigars in peace and comfort while Democratic Senators were at their post of duty—"on the picket line." They would have to have company, and if Republican Senators adopted the resolution they would have to expect to carry it out. And so he gave notice now that whenever he believed that a quorum was absent from the Senate Chamber he should make that point and have absent Senators called back from their places of delightful retirement, so that they should be at the pains of listening to the arguments which it cost the Democratic Senators so much pains to make. That was fair and right, and he had merely risen for the purpose of serving that notice.

Mr. Blair alluded sarcastically to the "perpetual drone and whimper of these dull Democratic orators that they could not get audiences," and suggested that if they wanted to be heard they would have to make their speeches more interesting.

Mr. Morgan—I did not complain of want of audiences. The galleries have been full.

Mr. Blair—I do not know but that there have been arrangements made to fill the galleries. But the Senator complains that there are not Senators to listen to the speeches. Now, I suggest to him that instead of resorting to his physical powers of endurance he and his friends should give us an exhibit of their intellectual power. [Laughter.] A few months ago I had some little experience of that kind myself, but I never saw the time when I was discussing the Education bill that I was reduced to the ridiculous number of only two Senators for an audience. Never, never. [Laughter.] The reason why I had audiences then, while the Democrats had none now, was that I had the intellectual powers—historical powers. [Laughter.] I was entertaining. [Continued laughter.] And what I had to say will go into history and will associate my name with those of Demosthenes, Cicero, Webster, and other eloquent men. All that Democratic Senators have to do is to summon their intellectual faculties if they have any [laughter], and then they can get audiences.

Mr. Morgan suggested that if there was weakness on the Democratic side of the chamber it was because the Senator from New Hampshire had his seat on that side and had "warped the stock." No Democratic Senator, he believed, had found it necessary (in order to keep the Public Printer from being overwhelmed) to take out a copyright on anything he said here.

Mr. Blair—Because it is not worth copyrighting. [Laughter.] The Democrats could not put forward a man with the genius of talking six weeks at a time on such a dead and damned subject as the Education bill. If that six weeks had been devoted to the discussion of the Election bill or of any other measure it would have been precious time saved.

Messrs. Harris and Vest also opposed the resolution. While the latter was speaking the hour of 2 o'clock arrived, when the resolution went over till tomorrow without action, and the consideration of the Election bill was resumed. Mr. Wilson of Iowa spoke in favor of its passage. He made an appeal for justice and said that the question which confronted Congress was one of duty. If the rights of a United States citizen, guaranteed to him by the Constitution, were abridged by a foreign nation, the power of negotiation, or, if necessary, of war, would be applied. If it were done within our own jurisdiction, then duty and legislative oaths demanded legislation on the subject. In several of the States the right of suffrage had been abridged, and thus not only the right of the individual citizen had been outraged, but the equality of the States in the matter of representation had been invaded and in fact denied. Mississippi and South Carolina, with a vote of 191,129, sent fourteen members to the House of Representatives, while Iowa, with a voting population of 293,255, sent but eleven members. In the name not only of the State of Iowa, but of its individual citizens, he hoped that an earnest effort would be made to remedy this great injustice. The people of the country would not believe that the people of Mississippi and South Carolina were as free to use the ballot as were the people of Iowa. Nor would the people be content until absolute safety was assured to the citizen in his use of the ballot, and until fairness and good faith were shown in the counting of the same in every State in the Union. When this end should have been reached then the country would have a free ballot and a fair count, and not till then. Fraud, intimidation, force, and assassination might for a time prevent the free and equal use of the ballot. Such instrumentality might prolong the journey of the fabulous mule that before it reached the end which would give it peace. What must the country do? It must do right. Let every citizen, be he white or colored, cast his vote as is his right, and have it counted as it is cast. If Congress obeyed the dictates of duty it would establish peace throughout the Republic. If it refused it would but involve the country in the perils of retributive justice, which was ever the ally of the oppressed.

Mr. Frye said that the pending bill was not one-tenth part stringent enough—not one-tenth part drastic enough—in its provisions. If, in order to secure the right of the American citizen to freely cast his ballot and have it counted as cast, it was necessary to put a bayonet behind every ballot, he would put a bayonet behind it. [Mingled applause and hisses in the galleries which was promptly suppressed by the Vice-President.]

Mr. Frye went on to read an editorial from what he called "a good Democratic paper"—"not good," he added, "in the sense that a saint is good"—the New York *Times*, commenting upon Mr. Gray's argument against the "House to House" provision in the bill, and preferring to it the position taken by Mr. Edmunds in support of that provision.

Mr. Gray—I hope that the Senator indorses that editorial.

Mr. Frye—No, sir. If I did I should regard myself as prepared to be committed to an insane asylum. [Laughter.]

When Mr. Frye took his seat Mr. Blair called attention with a triumphant air to the audience, "which we orators have when we speak." [Loud laughter.]

Mr. Daniel commented on Mr. Frye's declaration as to associating a bayonet with every ballot, and that suffrages should be deposited at the muzzles of guns. That, he said, was the Senator's (Mr. Frye's) conception of a Republic—a bayonet and a ballot side by side. But that was not the conception of a Republic which its founders had, and was not the conception of a Republic which the American people had today.

Mr. Frye—I said, "If it was necessary to secure a free ballot."

Mr. Daniel—There is much virtue in an "if." This bill has got a bayonet with every voter if the Supervisor of Election chooses to put it there.

After an executive session the Senate adjourned.

Ker's Defalcation Recalled.

A reminiscence of the famous Chicago bank defalcation was brought up in the Supreme Court today. It was that of Ker, the clerk of Preston, Kean & Co., who seven or eight years ago went to South America with a lot of money and bonds belonging to his employers. The older members of the Supreme Bench recollected the case, for they had heard arguments against the regularity of Ker's arrest in Peru and his return to the United States under extradition proceedings which were not entirely regular. His release had also been sought on the ground that he was a British subject. The court decided against him, and he had to stay in prison. The cases argued today did not relate to Ker, but to transactions which grew out of his defalcation. A Missouri bank had got judgment for some $15,000 worth of bonds, and the executors of the late David Preston had appealed it. The case was presented for them by John P. Wilson and P. S. Grosscup, while Huntington W. Jackson appeared for the Missouri bank.

Steam Boarding Vessel for Chicago.

The Senate this afternoon by unanimous consent took up the bill appropriating $28,000 to provide a steam vessel for boarding purposes at Chicago and passed it. Senator Cullom reported the bill from the Commerce Committee with a unanimous recommendation in its favor. After a brief explanation from him it went through without objection. An earnest effort will be made to secure its early consideration in the House. Some time ago Collector Clark came to Washington and represented to the Treasury Department that a vessel of this sort would be especially desirable for the Port of Chicago during the World's Fair. The Treasury Department agreed with the Collector to use its good offices to get an appropriation from Congress as it had no money available for a new vessel.

Lawler Doesn't Want It.

Frank Lawler says he is not a candidate for the office of Sergeant-at-Arms of the House nor for any other office in Washington. The newspapers, he says, have had their fun with him by announcing that he was a candidate and a good many Democrats who will be in the Fifty-second Congress have voluntarily offered to support him, but the salary is only $4,500 and the responsibility is too great to justify him in assuming it for that amount of money. Lawler says he intends to go back to Chicago at the expiration of his term and has no doubt he can earn a good living.

THE DAY IN THE HOUSE.

Passage of the Fortification Appropriation Bill.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 11.—On motion of Mr. McKenna of California the House passed the Senate bill appropriating $10,000 to reimburse Charles N. Felton, formerly Assistant Treasurer of the United States at San Francisco, for losses incurred in the payment of forged checks.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole (Mr. Burrows of Michigan in the chair) on the Fortification Appropriation bill. The bill was read and agreed to without discussion, and, the committee having risen, the bill was passed, together with a bill appropriating $400,000 to meet a deficiency in the appropriation for public printing and binding.

Mr. E. B. Taylor of Ohio, from the Committee on Judiciary, called up and the House passed a bill amending Sec. 5,515, Revised Statutes. The amendment provides a penalty for any person having the custody of ballots and returns, after an election has been had, who shall alter such returns, or erase the name of any candidate for Representative or Delegate in Congress from any of the ballots in his custody, or in any way alter or deface the same with the intent to affect the result of such election.

A bill was then taken up to amend the Anti-Polygamy law by providing that the personal property formerly belonging to the Mormon Church, but which was forfeited by Congress and placed in the hands of a receiver, shall be placed in the common school fund of the Territory of Utah, which was the disposition made of the real estate held by the church. Mr. Caswell of Wisconsin explained the necessity for the passage of the bill.

Without completing its consideration the House laid it aside as unfinished business and went into Committee of the Whole (Mr. Burrows of Michigan in the chair) on bills reported from the Public Land Committee.

Mr. Payson of Illinois, the Chairman, called up the bill to idemnify purchasers of swamp land, and to reimburse the several States for lands due them under the Swamp Lands act.

After discussion the committee rose for the purpose of closing debate, but Mr. Holman raised the point of no quorum. The House then adjourned.

GENERAL NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

Pension Commissioner Raum Gives Mr. Morrill Some Cheering News.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 11.—Mr. Morrill of Kansas, Chairman of the House Committee on Invalid Pensions, today received the following telegram from the Commissioner of Pensions:

"I have just concluded examining claims reconsidered to Dec. 6, under new act. There are 171,946 original invalid claims and 116,338 original widows' claims, and 288,330 claims filed by old claimants. This I regard as a remarkably good outcome. This gives only 227,000 new claims filed under the late law.

"GREEN B. RAUM, Commissioner."

Mr. Morrill regards this statement as an evidence that the expenditure for pensions under the new act will be much less than was anticipated and that there will be considerable saving to the Government, growing out of the fact that arrears cannot be collected on applications for pensions filed under the new act.

Pulling for a New Post-Office.

The Chicago delegation tomorrow will call on Supervising Architect Windrim. They want to talk with him about the new $4,000,000 Post-Office. Mr. Windrim is now devising plans for patching up the old building. He long ago said Chicago ought to have a better Post-Office. He was, however, afraid the plan for a new site was in the interest of real-estate speculators, and he therefore refrained from committing himself. But the Taylor bill provides for the use of the present site and does away with the objection of possible real-estate speculation. There is no doubt that the Supervising Architect's office can prepare the plans and have the building completed within the time specified.

Subsidy People on the Alert.

The subsidy people are bound to have legislation this winter. They have prepared a new bill which they think ought to meet everybody's objections. The opposition, however, to subsidy legislation has not been directed so much against any particular bill as against the whole system of tonnage bounties. Representative Cannon holds the key to the situation. If he throws his influence in the Committee on Rules to the subsidy people they can get a day set aside for their bills. If he is against them they are helpless. Mr. Cannon has heretofore opposed most of the subsidy bills that have come before Congress.

Nominated by the President.

The President today sent to the Senate the following nominations:

Naval Constructor, Theodore D. Wilson, United States navy, to be Chief of the Bureau of Construction and Repair and Chief Constructor of the Navy, with the relative rank of Commodore.

Postmasters: Iowa—William B. Means, Boone; Samuel Daniel, Marion. Ohio—Thaddeus W. Fancher, Lorain. Michigan—Leonard H. Hunt, Lowell. Illinois—Henry C. Cullom, Joliet. California—Joseph B. Prince, Healdsburg. Nebraska—Christian Rupp, Westpoint.

Nominations Confirmed.

Nominations were confirmed today as follows: Romualdo Pacheco, of California, Minister to the Central American States; C. L. Dougherty of Pennsylvania, Secretary of Legation to Mexico; C. A. Garter, United States Attorney for the Northern District of California. Postmasters—Illinois, H. C. Cullom, Joliet; Iowa, J. W. Stocker, Logan; South Dakota, C. E. Baldwin, Columbia.

Capital Notes.

Senator Hawley today reported favorably his bill introduced yesterday for the reorganization of the army.

Senator Spooner has introduced a bill to increase the limit of cost of the public building at Milwaukee to $2,000,000.

Representative Grosvenor of Ohio today introduced in the House a bill to pay to the widow of Chief Justice Waite the balance of the salary for the year in which he died.

Mrs. Harrison and Mrs. McKee and her children arrived in Washington this afternoon from Indianapolis and were met at the railroad station by the President, who escorted them to the White House.

In the Senate today action in concurring to the House amendment for a public building at Sioux City, Ia., was reconsidered and then the amendment was non-concurred in and the bill was sent to a conference.

Senator Dawes today reported favorably from the Committee on Indian Affairs the bill appropriating $50,000 the first year and $70,000, $80,000, and $100,000 the three following years for the elementary and industrial education of children in Alaska.

Mr. Mitchell offered a resolution in the Senate (which was agreed to) instructing the Post-Office Committee to inquire into the feasibility and advisability of a law for postal savings banks in connection with all or certain classes of post-offices throughout the country.

The House Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries has virtually agreed upon a bill as a substitute for the Senate Tonnage and Subsidy Shipping bills. Formal action will be taken by the committee, probably tomorrow, and assurances have been given by members of the Rules Committee that an early opportunity will be afforded for action on the bill in the House.

Gov. and Mrs. Fifer at Joliet.

JOLIET, Ill., Dec. 11.—[Special.]—The reception of Gov. and Mrs. Fifer at the prison tonight at the Warden's house was attended by a large number of the society people of Joliet. The reception was informal and the Governor and wife and Warden Beeggren and wife proved agreeable entertainers.

To Succeed Gen. Gluty.

MADISON, Wis., Dec. 11.—[Special.]—Word from Washington tonight is to the effect that Maj. F. W. Oakley of this city has been appointed United States Marshal to succeed Gen. Gluty, to act until a formal nomination is made by President Harrison.

MADE A LUCKY BLUNDER.

A MINNESOTA WOMAN GETS $5,500 FOR A MISTAKE MADE LONG AGO.

Her Signature Was Necessary to Perfect the Title to Lands Sold by Her Husband Twenty-eight Years Since—An Indiana Man Confesses Committing a Crime for Which Another Was Hanged—End of the Joliet Post-Office Fight—Decisions by the Illinois Railroad Commission.

MANKATO, Minn., Dec. 11.—[Special.]—It is not often easy to see the benefit people derive from their own mistakes, but a couple residing three miles from Nicollet are now the happiest couple in Southern Minnesota, owing to a mistake which they made twenty-eight years ago. In 1862 William Duehr and his wife owned a small farm of fourteen acres at Blue Island, Ill., eighteen miles from Chicago. Deciding to come further west, Mr. Duehr sold the property and the family has ever since lived on its present place, farming in a small way and making only just enough money to keep the wolf from the door. Two or three weeks ago a syndicate of Chicago capitalists purchased the old farm at Blue Island and plotted it for the purpose of selling lots, but when the attorney for the purchasers examined the title he ascertained that the title was defective. Mrs. Duehr had not signed the deed when the farm was sold twenty-eight years ago. The property is worth nearly $20,000 and, in order to protect themselves, the syndicate offered Mrs. Duehr $4,000 for a release of her rights or the alternative of a lawsuit. She demanded $6,000 and a compromise was reached by which she received $5,500. The money was telegraphed to this city and was paid to her yesterday.

HANGED AN INNOCENT MAN.

A Deathbed Confession Reveals a Terrible Miscarriage of Justice.

ROCKPORT, Ind., Dec. 11.—[Special.]—Just before the death of an unknown man at Tennyson, a small station on the Air Line railroad near this place, a few days ago, he made the startling assertion that he was the murderer of John R. Bilderbach near Fort Branch twenty years ago, for which crime Thomas Camp was hanged shortly after. Camp asserted his innocence on the scaffold. If the dying statement of this man be true it shows that a terrible mistake was committed, resulting in the death of an innocent man.

JOLIET'S POST-OFFICE ROW OVER.

Henry C. Cullom, a Brother of the Senator, Gets the Plum.

JOLIET, Ill., Dec. 11.—[Special.]—The brother of Senator Cullom was appointed Postmaster here today and the post-office fight is at an end. Henry C. Cullom is the lucky man. While the people are glad that the post-office fight has been settled—and the general belief is that Mr. Cullom will make a good Postmaster—the friends of Mr. Willard, who was the party candidate, feel especially aggrieved because Mr. Willard's party services were never for himself but for his party, and it is claimed that the party owed him the appointment. The Democrats are jubilant because they think it will produce an everlasting split in the Republican ranks.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 11.—[Special.]—The Joliet Post-Office fight, which has been running for two years, was settled today by the appointment of Henry C. Cullom, a brother of Senator Cullom. Representative Hill has been worried for a year or more to pick out a man who will be satisfactory to all factions. No Congressman ever succeeded in doing such but in taking a brother of the Senator he made certain that the appointee would be confirmed.

AGAINST THE BURLINGTON.

Decision of the Railroad Commission in the Union Brewing Company's Complaint.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Dec. 11.—[Special.]—The Railroad and Warehouse Commission has rendered a decision in the complaint of the Union Brewing company of Peoria against the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy railroad company for refusal to switch cars. The respondent claims that it is not doing a general switching business and cannot be held to do that service. The commission holds that the respondent is under legal obligation to switch cars for the complainant because it performs that service for other of its Peoria patrons on the same tracks and cannot discriminate against any of them.

It appears that the complainant had previously refused to pay demurrage on two cars detained over time without unloading, and this question of demurrage was still in dispute. The Commissioners do not undertake to decide whether this demurrage charge is legally collectable, but they hold that its non-payment cannot justify a refusal to switch cars for the complainant.

In the complaint of the Pekin Brewing company against the Peoria and Pekin Union railway and the Peoria Car-Service Association for refusal to switch cars substantially the same state of affairs exists and the conclusions of the commission are in the same line as in the case of the Union Brewing company.

A decision was also rendered in the case of J. H. Linneman & Co. against the Illinois Central railroad, the complaint being unjust discrimination. Linneman & Co. do business at Flannigan, Livingston County, and they claim that the Illinois Central discriminated against them in freight charges from Chicago, alleging that the railroad charged them a higher rate from Chicago to Flannigan than was at the same time charged from Chicago to Minonk, the latter place being thirteen miles farther from Chicago, and the freight passing through Flannigan. The finding of the commission is that the proof does not show conclusively that the goods in question were shipped to Minonk through Flannigan. It is therefore decided not to institute suit unless there are future violations.

HE PLEADS TEMPORARY INSANITY.

Proceedings in the Grinnell Murder Trial at Elkader, Ia.

ELKADER, Ia., Dec. 11.—[Special.]—The defense in the Grinnell murder case continued the testimony today, by means of which they have made a strong showing of the temporary insanity of the defendant at the time of the murder. This testimony was but feebly met by the evidence in rebuttal offered by the prosecution this afternoon. It was also conclusively proved by the defense that Grinnell was not convinced of his wife's criminal intimacy with Cornell until a few days prior to the homicide. The letters of Cornell to Mrs. Grinnell were submitted today. They were full of expressions of endearment for her and the entire plan for the elopement is contained in those last written. In the first he warns her: "Be careful what you say, for we are playing a risky game. I am careful when in McGregor, for your husband is a desperate man. My father gave me a terrible roasting for my conduct with you, and says that your husband will kill me. I suppose so, but the die is cast and I am completely in your power."

It is thought the case will be submitted to the jury this week, and a verdict of acquittal is confidently expected.

Made a Novel Plea for Release.

CHEYENNE, Wyo., Dec. 11.—[Special.]—A novel plea was entered in the District Court here today to try to save William Kingan, a convicted cattle-thief, from the penitentiary. It was that, as the Wyoming State Constitution provides that "both male and female citizens of the State have equal rights, enjoy all civil, political, and religious rights and privileges, females as well as males should be summoned as jurors. As no females were summoned on the Kingan jury, it was urged, it was illegally drawn. The plea was overruled and Kingan was sentenced to eight years' imprisonment.

Shows No Signs of Death.

DETROIT, Mich., Dec. 11.—[Special.]—John Prince was supposed to have died last Saturday while under the influence of chloroform. His family has refused and still refuses to have him buried, asserting that he is still alive. The body lies in a coffin in the parlor leading from a sitting-room, in which there is a coal fire, and the room is temperately warm. This is the sixth day since death occurred, and yet the face of the dead man has a comparatively fresh appearance. The cheeks and eyes are not much sunken, and there is not the usual deathly pallor.

Rich Bequest for St. Paul.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Dec. 11.—[Special.]—Judge Henry Hale's will was filed this afternoon. The estate consists of $1,000,000 realty and $80,000 personal property. After making liberal bequests to his wife and numerous other relatives he directs the remainder of his estate to be managed for twenty-five years by his executors and then one-fourth of it to go to his wife, one-fourth to his nephews and nieces, the other half to be given to some one duly empowered by the City of St. Paul to receive it and use it in equal portions for founding a free medical dispensary for the poor and for a city library.

Bold Robbery in Iowa.

DUBUQUE, Ia., Dec. 11.—[Special.]—A bold robbery was perpetrated at Rickardsville, a village in this county, last night. A stranger wearing a black mask appeared at the residence of Mr. John Beckes, a prominent business-man, while he was absent. Mrs. Beckes responded to the knock on the door and as she opened it the robber pointed a pistol at her head and demanded all the money in the house. She gave him $1,250 and the robber left, after threatening to kill her if she made an outcry. The fellow was so disguised that identification is impossible.

Split in the Legion of Honor.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Dec. 11.—[Special.]—There are rumors of internal dissensions in the ranks of the Legion of Honor, a local social and benevolent organization of high standing. The split is over the attempt to adopt amendments to the by-laws of the order establishing a permanent sinking fund for the payment of death benefits.

May Succeed Gen. Raum.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Dec. 11.—[Special.]—It is believed here that President Harrison will soon appoint Gen. Fred Knefler Pension Commissioner to succeed Gen. Raum. It is known here that Knefler was the President's choice at the beginning of his term and but for the fact that he was an Indiana man would have been made the Commissioner. Gen. Knefler says, however, that he has received no information indicating that he is likely to be appointed to the position and that he does not want the office.

New South Superior Enterprises.

WEST SUPERIOR, Wis., Dec. 11.—[Special.]—The South Superior Improvement company today closed negotiations whereby the following companies will remove to South Superior as soon as buildings can be erected and the machinery transferred: The Pittston Stove company of Pittston, Pa.; capital, $150,000. The Racine Malleable and Gray Iron company of Racine; capital, $150,000. The Jackson Wagon company of Jackson, Mich. The Banderob & Chase Furniture company.

Escaped from Her Father.

PEORIA, Ill., Dec. 11.—About six months ago Capt. Sol York was called to St. Louis to rescue his daughter from a low resort. She was brought back home, but did not reform. Last night her father and the police matron started to Chicago with her, intending to put her in a reform school. They took a sleeper, but the girl escaped at Bureau Junction and took a train for Davenport. The police there captured her today.

A 15-Year-Old Murderer Found Guilty.

CHEYENNE, Wyo., Dec. 11.—[Special.]—Charlie Miller, a 15-year-old boy, who killed Ross Fisbaugh and W. B. Emerson, two St. Joe boys, in September last while the three were stealing a ride in a Union Pacific box-car, was convicted today of murder in the first degree. The penalty under the Wyoming law is hanging. Miller is apparently devoid of any idea of moral responsibility and is unconcerned about his fate.

Won Her Breach-of-Promise Suit.

TUSCOLA, Ill., Dec. 11.—[Special.]—The breach-of-promise suit of Miss Marie L. Henrie against Joseph Smith, a wealthy farmer, has been attracting much attention here. The jury brought in a verdict today after being out twelve hours. Miss Henrie sued for $10,000 damages for her wounded affections and also for services as his housekeeper for six years. She was awarded $1,100 by the jury for services and $3,500 for breach of marriage contract.

New Industry in the Northwest.

DULUTH, Minn., Dec. 11.—[Special.]—Work has just begun on the development of the extensive slate quarries at Thomson, on the St. Louis River, twenty miles from Duluth. The deposits are at least six times as extensive as the New Jersey deposits, which have been considered the largest in the world, and in which 25,000 men are now engaged. This work will open up a new industry in the Northwest which will be very large and important.

Detected by Chemicals.

KALAMAZOO, Mich., Dec. 11.—[Special.]—Quite a sensation was developed in the Dr. Gibbs shooting case today by the defense declaring that they would show that the doctor had placed a chemical on the door-knob of Michener's room—the complaining witness having had rooms in his house—in order to see if his wife entered Michener's apartments, and that next morning he found the chemical stains on his wife's hands.

Charged with Incendiarism.

WAUKESHA, Wis., Dec. 11.—[Special.]—George Sherer, 17 years of age, is under arrest here on the charge of burning J. H. Phillips' barn in the Town of New Berlin. During the last six years there have been no less than twenty-six incendiary fires in the little Town of New Berlin, Sherer, it is thought, will confess to the whole series of crimes, although there is a strong suspicion that he was but a tool in the hands of the real criminal.

Michigan Grange Officers.

LANSING, Mich., Dec. 11.—[Special.]—At the biennial election of officers to the State Grange today Thomas Mars of Berrien was chosen Worthy Master; M. T. Cole of Lenawee, Overseer; A. J. Crosby of Oakland, Lecturer; A. P. Gray of Grand Traverse, Steward; E. A. Strong of Kalamazoo, Treasurer; Miss Jennie Buell of Lisle Prairie, Secretary, and Mrs. W. E. Wright of Genesee, Pomona.

Celebrating Mr. Case's Birthday.

RACINE, Wis., Dec. 11.—[Special.]—Today the Hon. J. I. Case celebrated his 72d birthday. In honor of the occasion Mrs. J. I. Case invited a large number of their friends to pass the day and evening at the family residence. Mr. Case is a gentleman of the old school and he still retains the clear eye, ruddy health, and steady nerve which has aided him so well in life's battle.

The Liquor Question in North Dakota.

BISMARCK, N. D., Dec. 11.—[Special.]—Negotiations are in progress for committing a number of high-license Republicans in the Legislature to the support of the present prohibitory law. The liquor men claim a majority of the members. The Florida convention convinces many Republicans that to hold the Alliance vote prohibition is one of the measures that must be maintained by the party.

Jack the Pincher at Dubuque.

DUBUQUE, Ia., Dec. 11.—[Special.]—A fellow called Jack the Pincher, who terrified all the women in the upper part of the city some two years ago, has resumed operations. His plan of operation is to run up to lone females at night and pinch them viciously on the arms and legs. The police are watching for him.

Hog Cholera Spreading Rapidly.

GALENA, Ill., Dec. 11.—There is no abatement of the ravages caused by cholera among the hogs in this portion of Northern Illinois and throughout Southern Wisconsin. A leading farmer on being interviewed today stated that more than one-half the crop had been carried off up to the present time, and that the disease was spreading in every section where it had made its appearance.

A Desperate Criminal Privately Buried.

PEORIA, Ill., Dec. 11.—There came from the penitentiary at Jefferson City, Mo., tonight a box containing the body of a man who was shipped to relatives here under the name of Smith. The remains were in reality those of "Sketchy" Scott, one of the most noted and desperate criminals Peoria has ever produced. His remains were buried after dark tonight.

Shot His Wife and Then Himself.

KALAMAZOO, Mich., Dec. 11.—[Special.]—Louis Scott shot his wife this afternoon in a quarrel, and then killed himself. They quarreled some weeks ago, and she left him, going to work as a domestic. Today he went to the place where she was working and committed the murderous deed. It is possible that Mrs. Scott may recover.

Northwestern Miscellany.

Mr. A. Hood, a pioneer resident of Winterset, Ia., died yesterday.

A vein of coal was struck at Burlington, Ia., yesterday at a depth of fifty feet.

William Miebach, a well-known stockman of Champaign, Ill., died yesterday.

Charles Pager of Sioux City, Ia., committed suicide Wednesday night by hanging.

The Janesville (Wis.) Street railway has been abandoned as a losing investment.

Hiram Matthews, one of the oldest settlers in Michigan, died last night at Antwerp aged 91 years.

Judge J. A. S. Mitchell of the Indiana Supreme Court is critically ill at his home in Indianapolis.

"Grandma" Vencill, the oldest woman in McLean County, Illinois, died at Saybrook yesterday, aged 90 years.

T. S. Thompson of Mason City, Ia., a wealthy stock-dealer, was killed in a railway wreck at Kingman, Ari., yesterday.

A district fair and driving association has been organized at Delwein, Ia., including Blackhawk, Bremer, Buchanan, and Fayette Counties.

The Home and Foreign Missionary Convention of the Presbyterian Church of Central and Eastern Illinois met yesterday at Bement.

An investigation of the charges of irregularities in the Chester Penitentiary by ex-Convict John Peach have proved upon investigation to be unfounded.

A handsome woman, giving her name as Minnie Lloyd, died at Janesville, Wis., yesterday. The name was evidently assumed, but she refused to reveal her identity.

The Macon County, Illinois, Board of Supervisors yesterday elected Dr. M. H. Farmer (Dem.) County Physician; W. J. Magee (Rep.), County Steward, and Daniel K. Pound (Rep.), Janitor.

By the falling of a scaffold at New Duluth yesterday four workmen (carpenters) were precipitated a distance of thirty feet and all seriously injured. Thomas Merrie of Cloquet cannot recover.

Peter Stubenrauch, the defaulting cashier of the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific and the Rock Island and Peoria railroads at Peoria, was yesterday removed to the county jail, an application for bail being refused.

Patrick Ryan, a laborer employed at the Northern Pacific shops in St. Paul, shot his wife yesterday and then walked to the police station and gave himself up. His wife had commenced divorce proceedings against him.

Henry Villard spent yesterday in Minneapolis and St. Paul looking after his property. In an interview he said he did not think the Wall street panic was as near over as has been represented. Its cause he gives as the McKinley bill and the Silver bill.

The State Auditor yesterday notified the Sangamon County Board of Supervisors that the State excepts to the board's action in exempting St. Joseph's Church and the hospital of the Wabash railroad company at Springfield from taxation, and that the State will apply to the Supreme Court to set aside the action of the board in abating their taxes.

Christmas portraits. Mosher's gallery, 125 State street.

BEAT THE BOOKMAKERS.

CASSELLA, A 100 TO 1 SHOT, COMES IN FIRST AT GUTTENBERG.

Western Sports Line Their Pockets at the Expense of the Eastern Pencilers—Good Weather and a Fast Track at New Orleans—But One Favorite Among the Winners—Miscellaneous Matters of Interest to the Sporting World.

NEW YORK, Dec. 11.—[Special.]—There was a sensation at the Guttenberg race-track this afternoon. It was caused by the bay colt Cassella, which has been running at the West Side track, Chicago, all summer. He was a 100 to 1 shot and won cleverly, after getting away last, and many of the Western followers of the turf had a few dollars on him. The colt started last Tuesday at the same track but finished last. The wise Eastern bookmakers thought him of no account and that day laid 100 to 1 against him. Had the colt won that day a great deal of Eastern money would have been transferred to Western pockets. As it was the Eastern sports laughed at the "suckers" who backed the Chicago horse. Today the "suckers" turned the tables and tonight they are laughing and celebrating. Waldo won $6,000, and many others captured from $500 to $1,500. After the odds had been cut to 60 to 1 Fred Walbaum's book accommodated a Western sport with a bet of $2,400 to $40. The volume of business in the ring was not large and the amount taken out by the Chicago crowd was a severe blow to the pencilers. Were it not for the fact that Dave Waldo has the reputation of always running his horses to win, unfavorable comparisons of Cassella's performances Tuesday and today would be made. There is considerable growling, but this is the result of soreness because the Western men have added another profitable trick to the many they have turned on Eastern tracks this year. Western sports who did not back Cassella are as sore as the Eastern losers. The Chicago colt will long be remembered on Manhattan Island.

Summaries follow:

First race, five furlongs—Peril won, Censor second, Facial B. third. Time, 1:03½.

Second race, six and one-half furlongs—Objection won, Salisbury second, Hilda third. Time, 1:24¾.

Third race, three-fourths of a mile—Little Fred won, The Earl second, Ethel S. third. Time, 1:19¾.

Fourth race, one and one-sixteenth miles—Cassella won, Tressle second, Lela May third. Time, 1:52¾.

Fifth race, one mile—My Fellow won, Badge second, Ballston third. Time, 1:45¾.

Sixth race, seven furlongs—Neptunus won, Ketchum second, Wonderment third. Time, 1:34.

RACING AT NEW ORLEANS.

But One Favorite in the Four Events on Yesterday's Program.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Dec. 11.—The sixth day of the winter meeting had beautiful weather, a fast track, and a fair crowd. Millie Hardy was the only winning favorite:

First race, selling, for non-winners, nine-sixteenths of a mile—After a long delay at the start, Mart Walden got off in front, but soon gave way to Harry Lightbody, who opened a gap to the stretch, where he outran Charles Reed on a whipping finish by a length, Lala W. three lengths away. Grannie A. was left at the post, and T. Sloan injured. Time, 1:07.

Starters—Fannie A., 87 pounds; McCullough, 101; Moimili, 101; Dutch Boy, 104; Florine, 104; Dan White, 106; Second Lady, 110; Harry Lightbody, 110; Charles Reed, 113; Ireland, 113; Emma J., 116; Charles Reed, 116; Mart Walden, 118.

Second race, selling, five furlongs—Secret and Napa got off badly in a straggling start, but Secret worked out and set the pace to the stretch, where Napa came with a rush and won in a hard drive by a length. Carmen a length before Secret. Time, 1:03.

Starters: Carmen, 96 pounds; Secret, 110; Eolem, 111; Astralia, 114; Barnett, 116; Babbitt, 118; Napa, 119; Koko, 119.

Third race, selling, eleven-sixteenths of a mile—Harambourre, Rosa, and Winnie Davis ran bunched in front to the stretch, where Millie Hardy came through easily and won by a length and a half. Henry Hardy taking the place by a neck from Lucy P., who came in third a length behind. Time, 1:16. Starters: Harambourre, 105 pounds; Luke Alexander, 111; Winnie Davis, 112; Mollie Hardy, 112; Lucy P., 112; Rosa, 114; Henry Hardy, 117.

Fourth race, handicap, fifteen-sixteenths of a mile—Robin and Shibboleth made the running half-way, when Eatontown joined Shibboleth, Robin dropping back. In the stretch Eatontown drew away easily, although Frank Shaw came with a rush at the end. Eatontown won by three-quarters of a length, Frank Shaw two lengths before Shibboleth. Time, 1:17¾. Starters: Alaric, 100 pounds; Vattell, 96; Frank Shaw, 99; Shibboleth, 96; Underwater, 105; Bankrupt, 112; Eatontown, 113; Robin, 114; Buckler, 118.

Recent Sales at Lexington.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Dec. 11.—[Special.]—B. J. Treacy of this city has sold to Samuel Keys of Pittsburg the bay colt Reading, 3 years old, by Red Wilkes, dam Lady Dennison, by John Dillard, for $3,500.

W. C. France & Son have sold to T. B. Kitchell, Coldwater, Mich., the bay yearling colt, by Red Wilkes, dam Mambrino Jane, by Mambrino Patchen, for $3,000; to W. H. Crawford, Lexington, the black weanling filly by Wilton, dam Avoca, by Ellerslie Wilkes, for $2,000; to Bowerman Bros., Lexington, the black filly Cornelia, 2 years old, by Wilton, dam by Col. Bonner, for $4,000.

A few months ago St. Clair Dickerson refused $15,000 for Sternberg, 2-year-old, record 2:28¾, which was offered by George Leavitt of Boston. Now Sternberg's owners have decided to sell him, and he will be offered in the Brassfield sale here in February. He has won over $5,000 the last season, and is decidedly the best colt of his age out this year. He is by Wilkes Bay.

J. A. MURPHY WINS AT BILLIARDS.

Press Tournament Practically Brought to a Close by "The Tribune" Man.

The Press Tournament was practically brought to a close yesterday. Joseph A. Murphy of THE TRIBUNE, by defeating Riley, secured first place. The victory was a popular one, inasmuch as the general sympathy usually follows the scratch man in any kind of handicap. The first game of the day was between Brown (110) and Seymour (100). The latter, who has made a most brilliant finish game, won and thus became tied with Payne and Diamond for second place. The scores was:

Seymour—0, 1, 0, 1, 1, 0, 1, 1, 0, 1, 0, 2, 0, 1, 0, 2, 1, 0, 1, 2, 0, 1, 0, 1, 2, 0, 0, 1, 0, 0, 1, 2, 0, 1, 2, 2, 0, 0, 1, 0, 0, 2, 0, 1, 2, 1, 4, 2, 1, 2, 4, 0, 0, 4, 0, 1, 1, 4, 3, 1, 1, 0, 1, 0, 4, 2, 0, 1, 0. Total, 100; average, 1 35-53.

Brown—1, 0, 1, 0, 0, 2, 3

WILLING THEIR PLACES.

REORGANIZATION OF THE DRAINAGE ENGINEERING STAFF.

Appointments Made by Chairman Hotz—Gen. Newton Will Be Here Monday—Threats of Legal Proceedings Against Mr. Cooley — Resigning Department Heads Make a Statement to the Public—Wrangle Over the County Attorneyship —Other Municipal Matters.

Notwithstanding the numerous resignations of this evening before and the general spirit of obstruction manifested by the late employés of the Drainage Trustees, everything was in good working order at 10 o'clock yesterday morning.

"I think," said Trustee Willing last evening, "that we have made as much progress today as has been made any day since Mr. Cooley took charge—more progress, I have no doubt."

Every one of the vacancies caused by resignation had been filled last evening, and Mr. Edgar Williams, one of the assistant engineers, was in charge as assistant chief engineer. Gen. Newton, who had been elected Consulting Engineer the evening before, and who is to have entire charge of the work hereafter, was telegraphed to and apprised of the condition of affairs here and urged to return to Chicago as soon as possible. He is expected in Chicago before Monday.

He will then probably be designated as Chief Engineer, or he may be allowed to name that officer. Mr. Williams will be retained in his present position if he displays capacity equal to the occasion. Gen. Newton's local representative will be a sort of successor to Mr. Cooley, acting, however, under Gen. Newton's instructions.

The appointments made yesterday by Chairman Hotz of the Engineering Committee, under the instructions of Wednesday, were as follows:

Edgar Williams, Assistant Chief Engineer, vice W. M. Rees; H. C. Clifton, Record Clerk, vice H. A. Wilson; J. B. Nixon, Chief of the Draughting Department, vice J. C. des Granges; John H. Spangler, Chief of the Division of Research, in place of Thomas T. Johnston; August E. Gans, in place of W. G. Blunt, Chief of the Division of Surveys.

President Prendergast said in reference to these appointments: "So far as I am concerned those appointments will be permanent if the men are equal to the positions which they hold and if they are loyal to their duties and to the Sanitary Board and its chief officer. I think in saying this I express the views of a majority of my colleagues."

Mr. Hotz, Dr. Gilmore, and Mr. Willing expressed similar views. They were well satisfied with the day's work and expected good results from the reorganization.

There were some resignations of minor importance during the day. The places were speedily filled. The number of applicants far exceeded the number of vacancies, and all were well furnished with credentials.

Gen. Newton's Views by Proxy.

Gen. Smith, the attorney of the board, who is well acquainted with the views of Gen. Newton in reference to the problem which the trustees have to solve, said yesterday: "Gen. Newton believes this problem is not so complex as some have tried to make it appear, and that it can be solved much sooner than we have been led to expect, and at much less cost too.

"He does not believe in exhaustive researches, such as have been proposed before beginning the work. The most that is necessary is to collect the engineering facts and determine from them the route. Even from the most detailed researches erroneous views are likely to arise, and mistakes as to routes and diggings are liable to be based on them. Gen. Newton's idea is to get all the material facts as soon as practicable, and then to mark out the route. He got all the facts obtainable from Mr. Cooley while here, and came to the conclusions of which I have spoken, that the work can be commenced and completed much sooner than we have been led to expect, and that it will cost far less than has been estimated."

Gen. Smith said that his understanding is that Gen. Newton will have entire charge of the work hereafter. He will spend the greater part of his time here, but it has not yet been determined whether he will give up his residence in New York. The chief officers of his department will be men in whose judgment, skill, and knowledge he will have entire confidence.

Soon after the talk with Gen. Smith the trustees got a telegraphic message from Gen. Newton saying that he will be here Monday. He will on his arrival enter on his duties as Consulting Engineer and as Acting Chief Engineer.

Mr. Cooley, the late engineer, called at the board rooms during the afternoon. He had two unfinished copies of the now celebrated Report on Federal Relations. But Judge Prendergast wanted the original. This Mr. Cooley refused to give up. President Prendergast had an animated conference with him, which ended in nothing.

Citing the Law to Mr. Cooley.

Mr. Prendergast said that Mr. Cooley would not stick to his original statement that the much-sought-after report is at his home. The trustees assert that Mr. Cooley has some object in withholding it, and that his action contravenes the criminal laws of the State, and if he will not deliver the report the board will take the necessary legal steps to procure it.

Mr. D. V. Purington, one of Mr. Cooley's bondsmen, called at the offices of the commission to see how matters stood, and was informed that if Mr. Cooley did not hand in the report he and the other bondsmen would be held responsible. Mr. Cooley is under $20,000 bonds, signed by Mr. Purington, Jefferson L. Fulton, Spencer S. Kimball, and A. T. Ewing.

It was developed that the copying of the document was done in a building across the street and not in the offices of the Drainage Commission. Mr. Roney who did the work could not be found. A. D. Sedan, the typewriter operator in the engineer's office, was sent out with a note requesting Mr. Roney to come immediately to the office. Before leaving, Judge Prendergast says, he expressed his desire to continue work and stand by the trustees. When he returned he handed back the note unsealed, stated he was unable to find Mr. Roney, and handed in his resignation.

Mr. Cooley said during the day there was no occasion for the fuss about the report that it will be turned up at the proper time, and to the proper persons. About the events of the day before, all he would say was:

"When the time comes that it is to the interest of the public that I should do so I will make a statement. I would like to say that I had no conference with my men in regard to the action of resignment. They acted of their own free will."

When asked if a new chief would have trouble in going forward with the work on the data thus far secured, as left in the office, he replied:

"Of course, a lot of well-trained men who have pressed the work from the start, going out, will necessarily carry a lot of valuable knowledge under their hat bands, and may cause some trouble, but further than that I have nothing to say."

Rumors of Other Resignations.

It was rumored among the men that the greater part of the employés will resign today. The field men in the survey department have not been heard from, but Mr. H. B. Alexander was telegraphed yesterday to come to Chicago.

The trustees yesterday asked the men who resigned whether they would separate their personal effects from the property of the office. The men declined to do so until all their colleagues were present. It was contended by the trustees that the engineers had promised to remove their effects yesterday afternoon. This they stoutly denied, and quite a dispute arose. Mr. Hotz allowed his temper to get a little ruffled, and said:

"I don't propose to discuss this any longer. If you want to come in and take your property now you can do it; if you don't it's all right."

Mr. Blunt thought they had better consult Mr. Cooley first. Mr. Willing wanted them to suggest some hour tomorrow, at which time the board could meet them and deliver their personal property. The engineers did not begin to reply, but Mr. Rees said:

"We might as well toddle along, boys, we don't want to do anything here without advice."

Employes Make a Statement.

The following statement was given to the public by the ex-employés during the afternoon:

The undersigned, recently in charge of several engineering divisions of the Sanitary District of Chicago, having resigned from its service, make statement of the reasons therefor, as follows:

1. We have been in full accord with Mr. Cooley's conduct of the work and feel that, while he has been obstructed materially by the attitude and actions of the Board of Trustees, nevertheless, he has made as good progress as could be expected.

2. It is our conviction that the action of the board in removing Mr. Cooley from the position of Chief Engineer has not sprung from any consideration of public welfare.

3. We firmly believe that the reasons assigned for the removal of Mr. Cooley are not based on a true statement of the facts.

4. We deem it a public and professional duty to discountenance as forcibly as we can the procedure which the board has followed, and hope that our actions will appeal favorably to all persons interested in an honest and proper conduct of public work.

5. We wish to assert our esteem for Mr. Cooley and do all in our power to commend his high professional abilities and perfect integrity to respectful consideration.

W. N. REES, C. E.,
THOMAS T. JOHNSTON,
WILLIAM T. BLUNT,
J. C. DES GRANGES,
HENRY A. WILSON.

Judge Prendergast, when told of the action of the resigned engineers, seemed amused. When asked if any inconvenience would be suffered from the loss of Mr. Cooley and his staff he replied that it would be quite the reverse. He also said:

"I asked an engineer how long it would take to make a survey which would enable the board to locate a route from Chicago to Summit, and he replied, 'About thirty days.' Mr. Cooley promised us such a report by the first of last July, and the first of July came, and he asked until Christmas, and lately he has said that such a report could not be furnished until the winter of 1891."

COMMISSIONERS ARE PERPLEXED.

The County-Attorneyship a Troublesome Bone of Contention.

The Democratic County Commissioners are sorely perplexed over the Attorneyship question. Mr. Asay's friends stand firm. They will not support Capt. Black, even though he should receive a majority of the caucus. Capt. Black's friends will never vote for Asay, they say. He is "no good," they affirm. One of the bright Commissioners suggests a way out of the difficulty at the expense of the county. He proposes to establish another office—that of County Counsel. This functionary's sole duty will be to resist claims against the county at a salary of $7,000. Capt. Black could fit in there. Then Mr. Asay would become County Attorney, at a salary of $5,000. As a show of economy the Assistant County-Attorneyship could be abolished. Dr. Brandt is credited with the "great scheme," but it will hardly work. The row among the Democratic Commissioners is likely to continue.

There is trouble also about the Superintendency of Public Service. Mike Hyland wants to be continued in that position. Gen. Smith does not want to continue him. But yet Gen. Smith is afraid to offend Hyland's backers. A compromise is offered—to make Hyland Chief Clerk at $3,000 and put in Frank Hoyne or Billy Cosette to draw the salary of $4,000, while Hyland will do the work. This scheme is likely to carry. But the Commissioners have yet agreed on nothing. They have not even agreed to disagree.

Recorder Stephens has made his semi-annual report for the six months ending Nov. 30. The following satisfactory showing is made as to the finances of the office:

RECORDING DEPARTMENT.

Excess, 6 months ending May 31	$19,893.89
Excess, 6 months ending Nov. 30	21,969.21
	$41,863.10

ABSTRACT DEPARTMENT.

Deficiency, 6 mos. ending May 31	$ 584.56
Profits, 6 months ending Nov. 30	1,558.66
Total profits for the year	$ 974.10
Grand total of profits for the year	$42,857.20

There were 188,760 documents filed from Dec. 1, 1889, to Dec. 1, 1890, against 157,297 for the previous twelve months. The increase over the record of ten years ago is over 300 per cent.

The most gratifying showing in the report is that of the County Abstract Department, which, in spite of the bitterest opposition from private firms, has become more than self-sustaining.

The Recorder petitions for more room, and with the gratifying testimony to the increased patronage and efficiency of the office, and especially of the abstract department, there ought to be no hesitation in granting what is asked for.

Controller Onahan sent out a statement yesterday purporting to show the condition of the various city funds. He says the statement will show that the accounts are not overdrawn, "as has been asserted in certain quarters." The statement shows no such thing. The appropriations have not been overdrawn. That is correct. But the accounts have. Besides, the pay-rolls for November and December have to be drawn against the unexpended balance of the appropriation. And the pay-rolls for January, February, and March will have to be drawn against the general fund, which will hardly be in a healthy condition after Jan. 1, made up as it will be of unexpended balances and current income. Mr. Onahan's statement, in fact, sheds no light on the city finances. The amount of the appropriations is no indication of the amount on hand. The organs will of course exploit the misleading "statement."

The city employés will be paid their December salaries before Christmas-Day this year.

George B. Kemp, a plumber of No. 699 North avenue, was fined $110 and costs yesterday before Justice M. R. M. Wallace for doing defective plumbing and not first submitting plans and work to the Health Department for inspection.

Work on the eight-foot tunnel from the fourmile crib westward will be commenced Dec. 22.

WISCONSIN MILITIA OFFICERS' MEETING.

Recommendations of the Committee on Legislation—Milwaukee News.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Dec. 11.—[Special.]—At today's session of the Officers' Association of the Wisconsin National Guard the Committee on Legislation recommended that a military committee be appointed to confer with the incoming administration on the necessary legislation with respect to the National Guard. Another recommendation was that the State authorities be asked to draw from the Government part of the quota of this State in the shape of field equipments, particularly service hats, belts, canteens, haversacks, and leggins. The pay of privates while in active service should be raised to $2 per day, the committee thought. The term of the annual encampment should be extended to eight days. An appropriation should be made for regimental commanders to enable them to inspect their companies at least twice a year. A resolution was afterwards added to the report, which embodied the plan suggested by Col. Mason of a temporary enlistment of National guardsmen in the regular army. Congress is to be petitioned to pass such a law and the Legislature should be asked to memorialize Congress to the same effect. The report occasioned a long and somewhat informal discussion, in which numerous interesting points were touched upon. Many of the company officers were of the opinion that a special effort should be made to obtain new uniforms, as many of those now worn were in a dilapidated condition.

Quartermaster General Griffin spoke at length, and said that the present appropriation of $9,000 would be sufficient to gradually provide uniforms for all the companies, if it were only made every year. He was of the opinion that the law as it stands should be so constructed as to make the appropriation an annual one. Col. Mason informed the convention that the Government had experimented with a new rifle and smokeless powder, but that it would probably take a year or two before the new arms could be introduced in the regular army. It would therefore not be advisable for the National Guard to ask for a new supply of rifles, but they had better wait until they could get the new guns.

The convention adjourned this evening after recommending that the Committee on Legislation give precedence to the Legislative bill to secure the $2 a day allowance for members of the National Guard for members while on duty under the Governor's orders. Resolutions of respect to the memory of the late Gen. Ginty and Maj. Huntington were adopted. Gen. C. P. Chapman was reelected as President and Charles King as Secretary of the association. Col. Patton declined a reelection as Treasurer and Col. Joachim was elected in his place. The Rev. C. W. Lamb was elected as Chaplain, to succeed the Rev. Mr. Gurdon.

The Bricklayers' Union has resolved to demand an advance of wages from 37½ cents to 45 cents an hour, to go into effect after April 1. The carpenters also ask that the eight-hour day be continued next season and that the minimum of wages be established at 27½ cents an hour.

A meeting for the organization of a "Citizens' Alliance" to affiliate with the Farmers' Alliance has been called by some of the former leaders of the now defunct Labor party.

Fred Heiden, a car-driver on the Milwaukee City railway, was held up by two men last night, and at the point of a revolver was relieved of his cash-box.

TO SHUT DOWN NINE DAYS.

HOW THE PAPER MARKET IS TO BE KEPT ON A FIRM BASIS.

From Dec. 20 to Dec. 29 None Will Be Manufactured by the Mills Represented at the Meeting in Chicago Yesterday—Roll Paper Will Advance Five Cents Per Hundred Pounds—Officers Elected by the Association.

The manufacturers of straw and rag wrapping paper met at the Sherman House yesterday and completed their organization. The principal results of the meeting were the decision that all mills in the association should shut down from Dec. 20 to Dec. 29, and to advance the price of roll paper five cents per 100 pounds.

There are sixty-four mills in the organization and fifty of them were represented at the meeting. Among those present were C. F. Allen of the Whitewater Paper company, John W. Black of the Sangamon County Paper company, S. W. Williams of Streator, Ill., E. G. Church of the Valley Paper company of Rockford, Ill., John Strains of the Menasha Paper company, Levi Rhodes of the Rockford Paper company, J. B. Roberts of Lafayette, Ind., Maj. Fox of Friend & Fox, Lockland, O., Henry Cooker of Council Bluffs, Ia., J. W. Kingman of the Cedar Falls Paper company, J. Graham of the Graham Paper company of Rockford, Ill., C. A. Clark of Logansport, Ind., E. L. Brown of Elmwood, Ill., W. D. Brandt of Jackson, Mich., J. C. Richardson of Lockland, O., M. B. Castle of Sandwich, Ill., and F. C. Trebein of the Xenia Paper company.

The manufacturers of this grade of paper have had something of an understanding among themselves for a couple of years or more, but they had a meeting here last September and decided to form an association, and the preliminary steps were taken. It was also decided at that meeting to raise the price, and the order went into effect Nov. 10. The average raise on all qualities was about $5 a ton.

A committee composed of Messrs. Castle, Trebein, and Richardson was appointed to regulate the output of the mills. At the meeting yesterday the duties and powers of this committee were more closely defined. Under the resolution adopted the committee has not the authority to order a shut-down of the mills. Its duties consist of investigating the quantity of paper on hand in each mill and the demands of the trade. When a shutdown is desirable it is the duty of the committee to report the facts to the association and the latter body passes upon the question. When the pool was first formed the capacity of each mill was ascertained and its output is governed accordingly.

The entire capacity of the mills is 450 tons a day. The Committee on Output reported that the paper on hand now in the mills was equal to about one day's run, and that something over 2,000 tons had been disposed of under the new schedule of prices.

Owing to the fact that many of the dealers have a surplus stock now on hand the committee recommended that the President be instructed to draw an order directing all mills to shut down from Dec. 20 to Dec. 29. This recommendation was the occasion of a great deal of discussion, and was strongly opposed by Judge Kingman of Iowa. He thought the organization was assuming too much the functions of a trust. He feared the people of his State might enforce the law against such organizations. He was supported by other manufacturers. M. B. Castle, who was in the chair, said there was no scarcity of paper and that the desire was to keep a little ahead of the demand. The dealers claimed, he said, that the organization could not last more than thirty or sixty days longer, and that it was desirable to show them the manufacturers were in earnest. The recommendation was adopted, and the mills will shut down during the period indicated. It was then decided to advance roll paper five cents per 100 pounds above sheet paper.

J. C. Richardson was elected President, M. B. Castle Secretary, and F. C. Trebein Treasurer.

The committee appointed to regulate the sale of the product of the mills reported recommending that the entire output be disposed of through the sales agents.

It was decided to employ a clerk whose duty it will be to collect information regarding the work of each mill and make a weekly statement showing the amount of paper on hand at each mill the first of each week, the amount made each week, the amount shipped, and the amount on hand at the close of the week. It was also decided that the grading of the price above the minimum be left to the discretion of the sales agents, who are in turn to be governed by the market demand of the product, subject to the approval of the committee. It was decided to call the organization the Western Wrapper Paper Mill Association.

It is not an incorporated body, and its members claim that it in no way assumes the nature of a trust. They claim that there was so much cutting of prices among themselves that they were compelled to organize for their own protection.

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The Coming one of America.

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(4) *James Russell Lowell's* poem, "My Brook," written expressly for *The Ledger,* beautifully illustrated by Wilson de Meza, and issued as a FOUR-PAGE SOUVENIR SUPPLEMENT.

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(7) *Harriet Prescott Spofford, Marion Harland, Marquise Lanza, Maurice Thompson,* and *George Frederic Parsons* contribute short stories.

(8) *James Parton, M. W. Hazeltine* and *Oliver Dyer* (author of "Great Senators") contribute articles of interest.

In addition to the above, SPARKLING EDITORIALS, Illustrated Poems, HELEN MARSHALL NORTH'S chatty column, and a variety of delightful reading of interest to all members of the household.

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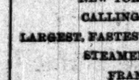

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SS. Lahn, Wednesday, Dec. 24, 5 a. m.
SS. Spree, Saturday, Dec. 27, 7 a. m.
SS. Aller, Wednesday, Dec. 31, 9 a. m.
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RAILWAY TIME TABLES.

WESTERN.
Continued.

GREAT ROCK-ISLAND ROUTE—PASSENGER Station corner Van Buren and Sherman-sts. Ticket offices, 104 Clark-st. and at station.

	Leave.	Arrive
Illinois and Iowa Express	† 8:15 am	† 7:25 pm
Peoria Express	† 1:30 pm	† 1:15 pm
Spirit Lake, Sioux Falls, and Dakota Express	† 1:30 pm	¶ 1:15 pm
Minneapolis, St. Paul and Council Bluffs Express	* 1:30 pm	* 1:15 pm
Kansas City, St. Joseph, Atchison, Leavenworth, Denver, Colorado Springs, and Pueblo Solid Vestibule Express	* 5:50 pm	* 9:50 am
Council Bluffs and Omaha Solid Limited Vestibule Express	* 7:00 pm	* 8:05 am
Joliet Accommodation	† 5:30 pm	† 10:05 am
Fern Accommodation	† 5:00 pm	† 10:30 am
Council Bluffs night Express	† 10:30 pm	† 7:15 am
Minneapolis, St. Paul, and Spirit Lake Night Express	† 10:30 pm	¶ 7:15 am
Peoria Night Express	† 11:00 pm	¶ 6:25 am
Kansas City, St. Joseph and Atchison Night Express	* 11:00 pm	* 6:25 am

*Daily, †Except Sunday. ‡Except Saturday. ¶Except Monday.

CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN.—TICKET OFFICES, 208 and 209 Clark street, Oakley Avenue Station, and at Depot, corner Wells and Kinzie-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Council Bluffs, Omaha, Denver, Lincoln, Sioux City, Des Moines, California, and Oregon points	*12:05 pm	* 6:10 pm
	† 6:30 pm	† 8:35 am
	‡10:30 pm	‡ 6:50 am
	‡11:00 pm	‡ 2:00 pm
Neb., Black Hills, and Wyoming	† 6:30 pm	† 8:35 am
St. Paul, Minneapolis, Fau Claire and Duluth	† 6:30 pm	† 9:30 pm
	*11:15 pm	* 6:15 pm
Byron, Aberdeen, Winona, and Madison, Janesville, and Beloit	* 9:00 am	* 4:00 pm
	X* 3:00 pm	X* 4:00 pm
Milwaukee and Racine	* 3:00 pm	* 4:00 pm
	† 7:30 pm	† 9:45 pm
Milwaukee, Waukesha, and Madison	*11:30 am	* 1:50 pm
	* 8:00 am	*10:00 am
Fond du Lac, Oshkosh, Neenah, Green Bay, and Menominee	*11:30 am	* 1:50 pm
	‡10:00 pm	‡ 8:25 am
Oshkosh, Neenah, and Appleton	* 3:00 pm	* 4:00 pm
Marquette and Lake Superior	‡10:30 pm	‡ 6:25 am
Ripon, Green Lake, Princeton	*11:30 am	* 1:50 pm
Ashland, Hurley, Ironwood, Bessemer, and Wakefield	* 5:30 pm	*10:05 am
	*10:00 pm	* 6:25 am
Janesville, Watertown, Fond du Lac, and Oshkosh	* 9:30 am	* 4:00 pm
	* 4:45 pm	*10:25 am
Freeport, Rockford and Elgin	*10:15 am	* 1:50 pm
	* 4:45 pm	*10:30 am
Rockford and Elgin	*11:30 pm	*11:50 pm
Rockford via Harvard	* 9:00 am	* 4:45 pm
Rockford, Beloit, Janesville	* 5:00 pm	*10:25 am
Dixon and Sterling	* 8:30 am	*10:15 pm

‡Daily. *Daily except Sunday. X Sunday only. †Daily except Saturday. ‡Daily except Monday.

CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE AND ST. PAUL.—Union Passenger Station, corner Madison, Canal, and Adams-sts. City offices 297 Clark-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Milwaukee, St. Paul, Minneapolis, and Portland	* 8:00 am	*10:05 pm
	† 5:30 pm	† 9:25 am
	‡11:00 pm	‡ 7:00 am
Milwaukee, Madison & West	‡11:30 pm	‡ 7:00 am
	‡10:30 pm	‡ 7:00 am
Milwaukee (Sunday only)	* 9:30 am	* 1:45 pm
Milwaukee	* 5:00 pm	* 9:00 pm
	* 7:30 pm	*11:00 am
Marquette & Lake Superior	* 7:30 pm	* 7:00 am
Green Bay & Menominee	*11:30 am	* 7:00 am
Sioux City, Omaha, Denver & San Francisco	‡11:30 pm	‡ 7:15 am
	‡11:30 pm	‡ 7:15 am
Dubuque, Iowa and Dakota	*11:30 am	* 2:15 pm
	*11:30 pm	* 7:15 am
Kansas City and St. Joseph	*11:30 pm	* 7:15 am

†Saturday excepted. *Sunday excepted. ‡Monday excepted. ¶Daily.
For time to other points apply at ticket offices.

CHICAGO, ST. PAUL AND KANSAS CITY RY.—City ticket office, 95 Clark-st. Depot, corner of Harrison-st. and Fifth-av.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Paul & Minneapolis Lim. Ex.	* 6:00 pm	* 9:30 am
Des Moines & St. Joseph Lim. Ex.	† 6:00 pm	† 9:30 am
St. Paul & Minneapolis Local	† 11:40 pm	† 10:05 pm
St. Charles and Byron Local	† 4:20 pm	† 10:20 am

*Daily, †Ex. Sat. ‡Ex. Sun.

CHICAGO AND ALTON.—UNION PASSENGER Station Canal-st. bet. Madison and Adams-sts.

Trains	Leave.	Arrive.
Pacific Vestibuled Express	12:00N'n	1:35 pm
Kan. City & Den. Vestibuled Lim.	6:30 pm	8:35 am
Kansas City, Col. & Utah Express	11:30 pm	6:35 am
St. Louis Vestibuled Limited	9:30 pm	7:05 am
Springfield & St. Louis Day Ex.	9:30 am	7:00 pm
Springfield & St. Louis Night Ex.	11:30 pm	7:15 am
Joliet & Silvertor Accommodation	5:30 pm	9:05 am

Daily. ‡Daily except Sunday.

RAILWAY TIME TABLES.

WESTERN.
Continued.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON AND QUINCY RAILroad.—Berths and tickets at No. 211 Clark street and at Union Depot on Canal street, between Madison and Adams.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Galesburg and Streator	* 8:50 am	* 4:50 pm
Rockford and Forreston	† 8:50 am	† 5:15 pm
Burlington and Local Points	*11:45 am	* 2:15 pm
"Burlington's No. 1" to Denver	† 1:50 pm	† 8:40 pm
Rochelle and Rockford	† 4:30 pm	†10:35 am
Rock Falls & Sterling	† 4:30 pm	†10:35 am
Streator and Mendota	† 4:30 pm	†10:35 am
St. Paul and Minneapolis	* 5:00 pm	* 9:00 am
Kansas City, St. Joseph & Atch.	* 5:00 pm	* 9:15 am
Hannibal, Galveston and Texas	* 5:00 pm	* 9:15 am
Omaha, Council Bluffs & Denver	* 6:10 pm	* 1:00 pm
Omaha, Council Bluffs, Cheyenne & Denver	*10:30 pm	* 6:45 am
Kansas City, St. Joseph, Atchison & Quincy	*10:30 pm	* 6:45 am
St. Paul and Minneapolis	†10:30 pm	†10:30 pm

*Daily, †Daily except Sunday. ‡Daily except Saturday.

ATCHISON, TOPEKA AND SANTA FE RAILroad.—Trains leave from Dearborn Station, corner Dearborn and Polk-sts. Ticket office, 232 Clark-st., cor. Adams.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Galesburg and Ft. Madison Ex.	* 9:30 am	* 6:05 pm
Pekin and Peoria Express	† 1:00 pm	† 1:30 pm
Joliet and Streator Express	† 5:50 pm	† 9:30 am
Kansas City Limited	* 6:00 pm	* 3:30 am
Atchison and St. Joseph Limited	* 6:00 pm	* 3:30 am
Denver Limited	* 9:30 pm	* 8:50 am
Fort Worth and Galveston Exp.	* 6:00 pm	* 9:50 am
California Fast Express	† 1:00 pm	† 1:30 pm
Kansas and Colorado Express	*11:30 pm	* 7:25 am

*Daily, †Except Sunday.

WABASH RAILROAD.—TRAINS LEAVE FROM Dearborn Station, corner Polk and Dearborn-sts. Ticket office, 201 Clark street.

*Daily. †Daily, except Sunday.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis, Peoria & Texas Express	* 8:25 am	* 6:40 pm
K. City, Peoria & Springfield Exp.	† 8:25 am	† 1:40 pm
St. Louis & Peoria Vestibule Ex.	* 9:00 pm	* 7:15 am
Custer Park and Essex Accom.	† 4:40 pm	†10:30 am
Worth Accommodation	† 5:25 pm	† 9:05 am
Worth Accomodation	†10:00 am	† 1:50 pm
Worth Accomodation	† 5:25 pm	† 7:55 pm

WABASH NIAGARA FALLS SHORT LINE.—Trains leave from Dearborn Station, corner Polk and Dearborn-sts. Office, 201 Clark-st.

Daily.	Leave.	Arrive.
Detroit, New York, Boston Lim.	3:00 pm	10:15 pm
Detroit, New York, and Boston Ex	9:25 pm	7:30 am

WABASH AND CANADIAN PACIFIC NEW LINE.—Trains leave from Dearborn Station, corner Polk and Dearborn-sts. Office, 201 Clark-st.

Daily.	Leave.	Arrive.
Toronto and Montreal Express	3:00 pm	10:15 pm
Toronto, Montreal & Can. Local Ex	9:05 pm	7:30 am

ILLINOIS CENTRAL R. R.—DEPOTS, LAKE, 3D and 35th-sts. Ticket offices 194 Clark-st. Trains for the West must be taken at Lake-st. depot.

	Leave.	Arrive.
New Orleans Fast Mail	† 1:25 am	† 1:20 am
St. Louis & Texas Express	* 9:40 am	* 1:20 pm
St. Louis & Texas Fast Line	† 9:30 pm	† 7:20 am
Cairo & New Orleans Express	† 1:30 pm	† 1:20 pm
New Orleans Fast Express	† 9:30 pm	† 7:20 am
Kankakee & Bloomington Pass.	† 5:30 pm	† 4:20 pm
Springfield Express	*11:45 pm	* 9:20 am
Kankakee & Gilman Passenger	* 4:30 pm	* 9:20 am
Rockford, Dubuque, Sioux City & Sioux Falls Fast Line	1:00 pm	† 1:00 pm
Clinton, Dubuque & Sioux City Ex	11:55 pm	† 6:30 am
Pacific Coast Express	1:00 pm	† 6:30 am
Rockford & Freeport Passenger	4:15 pm	†10:20 am
Rockford & Freeport Express	4:15 pm	† 7:15 pm
Dubuque & Rockford Express	4:15 pm	† 7:15 pm

aOn Saturday night runs to Dubuque only; cDaily except Sunday, Sioux City to Dubuque; daily from Dubuque to Chicago. †Daily. *Daily except Sunday. ‡Daily except Monday.

EASTERN.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL.—N. Y. C. & H. R. and R. & G. R. R. Co.'s "The Niagara Falls Route." Ticket office 67 Clark-st. Depot foot of Lake-st.

Nov. 30, 1890.	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail (via Main Line)	† 7:35 am	† 7:20 pm
Day Express	† 9:00 am	† 4:30 pm
North Shore Limited Vestibuled	† 2:30 pm	† 4:00 pm
N. Y. & Boston Vestibuled	† 5:00 pm	† 9:00 pm
Kalamazoo Accommodation	† 4:30 pm	† 10:35 am
Night Express	† 11:30 pm	† 7:30 am
Atlantic Exp. N. Y. & Boston	*10:30 pm	* 6:05 am
Grand Rapids Through Coach	† 8:30 pm	† 4:20 pm
Grand Rapids Sleeping Car	*11:30 pm	* 6:30 am

VIA CHICAGO AND WEST MICHIGAN RY.

Grand Rapids Through Coach	† 9:00 am	† 4:20 pm
Grand Rapids Parlor Car	† 2:00 pm	† 9:00 pm
Grand Rapids & Muskegon Sleeper	*11:30 pm	* 6:30 am

*Daily, †Ex. Sunday. ‡Ex. Monday. ¶Ex. Sunday. §Ex. Saturday.

RAILWAY TIME TABLES.

EASTERN.
Continued.

CHICAGO AND GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY.—Depot, corner Dearborn and Polk-sts. Ticket offices No. 109 Clark-st. and Depot. Apply at ticket office for suburban and funeral train time tables.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail and Pacific Express	† 8:00 a m	† 7:30 a m
Limited Express	† 2:30 p m	*10:45 p m
Day Express	*10:30 a m	* 6:30 p m
Atlantic and Pacific Express	* 8:15 p m	* 8:05 a m
Detroit, Mt. Clemens & Sagin

Chas. Gossage & Co.

State and Washington-sts.

Today's Holiday Bargains

MAIN FLOOR.

TOILET SETS.

Satin-lined, fitted with comb, brush, and mirror ..... 95 cts

POCKET-BOOKS.

Sterling Silver Mounted Pocket-Books, worth up to $6.00, at $2.50

FANCY GLASS BOTTLES.

Filled with choice Perfumes { 1 oz., 50c 2 oz., 75c 4 oz., $1.25

SECOND FLOOR.

ART WARE.

A sample lot of imported Bonn Ware Art Vases, assorted shapes and sizes, at $1.00 and $1.50 each; worth up to $5.00.

200 Japanese Tete-a-Tete Sets, six different decorations (value $3.50) ..... $2.00 Per Set

Hand-Painted Handkerchief and Glove Sachets (value $1.50) ..... 75c Each

Chas. Gossage & Co.,

State and Washington-sts.

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A VERY FINE ASSORTMENT OF MEN'S SLIPPERS FOR THE HOLIDAYS.

Men's Maroon Goat Patent-Leather Trimmed Slippers	at	$1.25
Men's Extra Fine Goat Slippers	at	2.00
Men's Genuine Seal Slippers	at	3.00
Men's Russia Leather Slippers	at	3.00
Men's Very Fine Ooze Calf Slippers	at	3.00

BOYS' AND YOUTHS' SLIPPERS.

Ladies' Boots for This Week.

Ladies' Fine Imperial Kid Hand-Turn Boots, New York and Opera Toes $2.50

Ladies' Extra Fine Imperial Kid Hand-Made Extension Sole Boots, Opera Toe $2.50

REGULAR VALUE, $4.00.

The Variety of Useful and Appropriate Articles

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HOLIDAY

PRESENTS FOR GENTLEMEN

NOW SHOWN BY

WILSON BROTHERS,

113 and 115 State-st.,

Cannot fail to interest all in search of Choicest Styles and Most Reliable Goods, at Reasonable Prices.

SMOKING JACKETS and DRESSING ROBES.

Neckwear,	Silk Hosiery,
Silk Mufflers,	Silk Handkerchiefs,
Silk Suspenders,	Initial Handkerchiefs,
Silk Night-Shirts,	Emb. Night-Shirts,

SILK UMBRELLAS,

Canes,	Gloves,
Cuff-Boxes,	Collar-Boxes,
Bath-Robes,	Mackintosh Coats,
Toilet Sets,	Pajamas.

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SPECIAL SALE

—OF—

Gentlemen's Holiday SLIPPERS.

EXTREMELY LOW PRICES

Have been made for this sale with a view of relieving the great demand for these goods the week immediately preceding Christmas.

French Goat Opera Slippers, Chamois Lined	$2.00
Genuine Alligator Slippers, in Colors	$2.50
Finest Black Slippers, Patent Leather Trimming	$3.00
Coffee Colored Genuine Seal Slippers	$3.00
French Patent Calf (Everett Novelty) Slippers	$3.50

YOUTHS'	BOYS'	YOUTHS'
SLIPPERS, $1.00.	Dancing Pumps, $1.75.	Dancing Pumps, $1.35.

MANDEL BROTHERS.

117 TO 123 STATE-ST.

USEFUL AND APPROPRIATE CHRISTMAS GIFTS.

Gloves and Mittens

For Ladies, Gentlemen, and Children.

PRICES FULLY ONE-THIRD LESS THAN REAL VALUE.

$1.00 Pair. Value up to $2.00.

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$1.00 Pair. Worth up to $2.00.

LADIES' SILK MITTENS, Double and Single. Plain and Fancy. $1.00 PAIR.

MEN'S LINED KID GLOVES, Plain and Fur Tops. $1.00 PAIR.

BASEMENT SALESROOM.

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Suitable for Shopping, Damp Weather, etc.

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In the Bargain Basement.

1,000 Assorted Robe Dress Patterns at $2.50.

500 Assorted Robe Dress Patterns at $4.50.

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Is a rare virtue; but the grateful people that S. S. S. has cured, after physicians had declared them incurable, number way up in the thousands. Oscar Wiles of Huntingburg, Ky., says: "For years I was afflicted with a blood taint that baffled the skill of the best

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The disease affected my eyes until I was almost blind. I am thankful to say that a few bottles of S. S. S. cured me entirely. My eyesight is completely restored and my general health is better than it has been for years."

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Try the experiment of sending $1 $2 $5 or $10 for a box of candy, PREPAID by express from Denver east to Boston west of the best candy in America.

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Open from December Until May.

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NATURE'S TONIC. DIURETIC and URIC SOLVENT.

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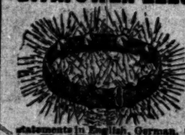

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ON ACCOUNT OF

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103 Adams-st., CHICAGO, Ill., can supply any number of the *Ladies' Home Journal* as well as other popular magazines and periodicals. While some of our contemporaries advertise the *Ladies' Home Journal* as a specialty, we are as well prepared as any one else to furnish single copies and receive subscriptions also. We have the December number now on our counters, and presume the sale will be largely increased on account of the unprecedented list of famous contributors, and the wealth of dainty illustrations by the most eminent artists in the world, and, with a circulation of half a million copies, it is in a position to maintain its superiority in this class of literature. We invite subscriptions to the *Ladies' Home Journal* and to such other magazines as are particularly adapted for ladies and the home.

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AT 2 O'CLOCK

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Magnificent Household Furniture and Upright Piano, Paintings, and Bric-a-Brac of the elegant residence,

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Everything equal to new.

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W. BAKER & CO.'S Breakfast Cocoa

Is absolutely pure and it is soluble.

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We have secured from our wholesale over FIVE HUNDRED DOZEN of Travelers' Samples at HALF their market value. These Sample Handkerchiefs are not seconds, but PERFECT and CLEAN GOODS, and are placed on sale TODAY in four lots, as follows:

Ladies' and Gentlemen's White Hemstitched, Embroidered, and Colored Borders	5c Each
Ladies' and Gentlemen's All-Linen White Hemstitched, Initial, Embroidered, and Colored Borders	10c Each
Ladies' & Gentlemen's Fine All-Linen White Hemstitched, Cut Edges, Drawn Work, Emb'd and Colored Borders	15c Each
Ladies' and Gentlemen's Extra Fine All-Linen White Hemstitch'd, Cut Edges, Drawn Work, Initial, and Fine French Hand-Embroidered Borders	21c Each

This is an Exceptional Opportunity to purchase Holiday Wants at Half Price.

WE ADVISE AN EARLY SELECTION.

Laces and Neckwear.

A MAGNIFICENT SAMPLE LINE OF

All-Silk Black Lace Scarfs and Fichus,

Comprising Spanish Guipure, Spanish Chantilly, and Spanish Hand Run, from 1¼ to 3 yards long,

AT ONE-THIRD THEIR REAL VALUE,

Prices 50c to $2.00 ea.

Crepe Lisse Collarettes, all colors	25c, 35c, and 50c ea.
Silk Windsor Ties, all colors and plaids	25c, 35c, and 50c ea.
Cleopatra, Neilson and Patti Collars	20c ea.
Queen Anne Collars, all colors	50c ea.
Reefer Scarfs, all colors, in handsome box	75c ea.

FOREMAN & COMPANY.

109 STATE-ST.

SPECIAL SALE OF FINE FOOTWEAR.

We Quote the Following Prices on LADIES' FINE SHOES for a Few Days:

CLOTH TOP BUTTON AND LACE—Pat. Leather Tip, Flexible Soles	$3.50
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CLOTH TOP BUTTON AND LACE—Hand Turn Dress Boots	$4.25
GLAZE KID, FLEXIBLE, BUTTON AND LACE—Pat. Tipped	$3.00

Our assortment of Ladies' and Gents' Novelties in Fancy Slippers for the Holidays the most complete in the city at Popular Prices.

Ladies' Carriage Boots in all shades.

1,000 pairs of Turkish Slippers, Embroidered, at $1.25. Red, Blue, Black, and Gold.

FOREMAN & CO., 109 State-st.

Pages 9 to 12.

The Chicago Daily Tribune.

PART TWO.

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 12, 1890—TWELVE PAGES.

BLODGETT IS SUSTAINED.

JUDGE GRESHAM ACTS IN THE COUNSELMAN AND PEASLEY CASES.

Both Petitions Dismissed and the Relators Remanded to the Custody of the Marshal—An Appeal to the Supreme Court Sure to Be Taken—Considerable Difference Between the Cases Shown—Full Text of the Decisions.

The decisions of Judge Blodgett in the Counselman and Peasley cases were affirmed by Judge Gresham yesterday, and the two relators were remanded to the custody of the Marshal to await a final disposition in the United States Supreme Court, where the cases will go by appeal.

In the Counselman case Judge Gresham held that Sec. 860 of the Constitution fully protected a witness from being prosecuted on evidence given in such proceedings, and that Mr. Counselman must answer or stand in contempt of court.

The Peasley case differed somewhat from the Counselman case. The court decided that Peasley, having admitted before the grand jury that he knew nothing of the transaction being investigated, could give no evidence that would incriminate himself. Nor could Peasley protect the company by refusing to answer, and he must therefore produce the books and papers and answer questions or stand in contempt of court. Both petitions were dismissed and separate opinions are given in each case.

The full text of the decision follows:

Decision in the Counselman Case.

Nov. 20, 1890, the grand jury for the Northern District of Illinois was engaged in investigating alleged violations of the Inter-State Commerce law by the officers and agents of the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific railway company, the officers and agents of the Chicago, St. Paul and Kansas City railway company, and the officers and agents of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy railroad company, and, in obedience to a subpœna which had been served on him, Charles Counselman, a commission merchant of Chicago, who was engaged in shipping grain from points west of Illinois to the City of Chicago over all or some of the roads named, appeared and was sworn as a witness. After testifying that, during the summer of 1890, he had received grain over the Rock Island and Burlington roads, he refused to answer the following questions propounded to him by the grand jury, for the reason that his answers would tend to criminate him: "Have you, during the last year, Mr. Counselman, obtained a rate for the transportation of your grain on any of the roads coming to Chicago from points outside of this State less than the tariff or open rate?" During the last year have you obtained rates upon the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific and the Burlington from points outside of the State to the City of Chicago, at less than the tariff rates?" "Have you or the firm of Charles Counselman & Co. received any rebate, drawback or commission from the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific railway company or the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy railroad company on the transportation of grain from points in the States of Nebraska and Kansas to the City of Chicago, in the State of Illinois, during the last year, whereby you secured transportation of grain at less than the tariff rate established by said railroads?"

The Grand Jury's Report.

Nov. 22, 1890, the grand jury appeared in the District Court and informed it in writing of the questions which had been submitted to Counselman and his refusal to answer the same, and asked the direction of the court in the premises. The court at once entered an order requiring Counselman to show cause why he should not answer the questions propounded. Counsel appeared, and, after argument, the court ordered that the witness appear before the grand jury without delay, and make full answers to the questions which he had refused to answer.

Nov. 25 the grand jury again appeared in open court and filed a written report showing that the questions had been repeated to Counselman and he had refused to answer them, giving the same reason therefor that he had given in the first instance, and, being present in court and still persisting in his refusal to answer, it was adjudged that he was in contempt; that he be fined $50 and held in the custody of the Marshal until he pay the fine and make full answers before the grand jury to the questions. The Marshal took Counselman in custody, after which he filed his petition before this court, alleging that the action of the grand jury and the District Court was unauthorized and void, and praying that a writ of habeas corpus be issued, directed to the Marshal, requiring him to bring the petitioner before this court, and that he be discharged from arrest. In his return the Marshal set up the order of the District Court as his authority for depriving the petitioner of his liberty.

The fourth amendment to the Constitution of the United States declares that the people shall be secure in their persons, houses, papers, and effects against unreasonable searches and seizures, and the fifth amendment declares that no person shall be compelled in any criminal case to be a witness against himself. It was urged on behalf of Counselman that the questions which he refused to answer violated the privilege secured to him by these amendments. By the Inter-State Commerce law it is made a criminal offense, punishable by fine and imprisonment, for any officer or agent of a railroad company to grant any shipper of merchandise from one State to another, and for any shipper to contract for or receive, a rate less than the tariff or open rate. Shippers as well as the officers, agents, and employés of corporations engaged in the carrying business between States are made subject to the penalties of the statute.

A Statutory Provision.

Sec. 860 of the Revised Statutes of the United States declares that "no pleading of a party nor any discovery or evidence obtained from a party or witness by means of a judicial proceeding in this or any foreign country shall be given in evidence, nor in any manner used against him, or his property or his estate, in any court of the United States, in any criminal proceeding, or for the enforcement of any penalty or forfeiture." Under the fifth amendment a person cannot be compelled to disclose facts before a court or grand jury which tend to a criminating prosecution or his property to forfeiture. If, however, there be a statute which declares that the testimony of a witness in a case of proceeding shall never be repeated against him or his property or any other case or proceeding, there is no necessity for claiming the privilege secured by the amendment. If the protection of Sec. 860 is coextensive with that of the Constitution a witness is entitled to no privilege under the latter. In effect Counselman says: "If I should answer the questions it would appear that I have violated the Inter-State Commerce law, and my admissions might be offered against me hereafter." The sufficient answer to that position is, should he hereafter be prosecuted for the offense, Sec. 860 would not permit his admissions to be proved against him. The privilege can't be claimed when it appears that the witness has been acquitted or convicted of the offense about which he is asked to testify, that he has been pardoned for it, or that it has been barred by lapse of time, and should Counselman answer the questions which he refused to answer his disclosures could never be used against him or his property in any subsequent proceeding.

Boyd vs. United States, 116 U. S. 618, is relied on as justifying Counselman in his attitude before the grand jury. That was an information against thirty-five cases of plate-glass, which had been seized as forfeited to the United States for fraud against the customs laws. The penalty prescribed by the section under which the seizure was made was fine and imprisonment and forfeiture of the merchandise fraudulently entered. The information charged that the alleged fraud was committed by the owner of the goods. The owner entered a claim for the goods, and in his answer denied that they had become forfeited. It became necessary to show the quantity and quality of twenty-nine cases of plate-glass previously imported by the owner, and for the purpose of doing that the District Attorney offered in evidence an order which he had obtained from the District Judge requiring the claimant to produce the invoice of the twenty-nine cases. The owner objected to the order, insisting that he could not be required to furnish evidence against himself, and that the statute under which the District Attorney had obtained the order was in violation of the fourth and fifth amendments to the Constitution. The invoice was read in evidence, and there was a verdict and judgment of forfeiture against the property.

A Previous Decision.

The statute under which the District Court entered the order for the production of the invoice declared that if a defendant or claimant failed or refused to produce any book, invoice, or paper in obedience to an order of the court for its production, the allegations in the petition for the order should be taken as confessed. The Supreme Court held that, although the proceeding was in form one against the property, it was, in fact, against the owner for its forfeiture, and that the order of the District Court and the statute under which it was made were both in violation of the fourth and fifth amendments.

This case is cleverly distinguishable from the Counselman case. In the former case the owner was treated as a defendant and he was required to produce evidence upon which a judgment of forfeiture might be entered against his own goods. Counselman refused to testify in a proceeding before the grand jury to obtain evidence, and upon which he might be indicted, but upon which others might be indicted. It is further urged in behalf of Counselman that should he testify before the grand jury in obedience to the order of the District Court he might disclose facts and circumstances which, although immaterial in themselves, would open up sources of information to the Government whereby it might obtain evidence not otherwise obtainable to secure his conviction, and that therefore the immunity secured by Sec. 860 is not equal to the protection of the fifth amendment. That amendment was adopted not to shield men from the consequences of their crimes, but that they might not be obliged to furnish evidence of their own guilt, and when the disclosures of a witness, however guilty they may show him to be can never be repealed in any subsequent proceeding against him or his property, he is as fully protected as the Constitution intended he should be.

If through threats of violence a man confesses he has committed murder and states who was present at the time and where the weapon and the dead body may be found, and he is afterward put on trial for the offense, he cannot be confronted with his confession, but the person who saw the crime committed is a competent witness, although the prosecutor might never have known there was such a witness but for the confession, and it may be shown by others that the weapon and dead body were found where the defendant said they could be found.

The petition is dismissed and the petitioner will remain in the custody of the Marshal.

PEASLEY'S CASE DECIDED.

The Court Holds That His Action Has No Justifiable Basis.

Judge Gresham's decision in the case of James C. Peasley, Treasurer of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy railroad, was as follows:

The grand jury was engaged in the investigation of alleged violations of the Inter-State Commerce law by Thomas Miller, General Agent of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy railroad company, and Nov. 26, 1890, James C. Peasley appeared in obedience to a subpœna, duces tecum, commanding him to bring before the grand jury specified papers.

After being sworn Peasley answered some questions propounded to him and refused to answer others, and he also refused to produce the papers described in the subpœna. The grand jury thereupon appeared in the District Court and submitted the following report:

"To the Hon. Henry W. Blodgett, Judge of Said Court: The grand jurors in attendance upon said court respectfully report that Nov. 25, 1890, they were engaged in investigating and inquiring into certain alleged violations of an act of Congress entitled an act to regulate commerce, approved Feb. 4, 1887, and the amendments thereto approved March 2, 1889, by Thomas Miller, general agent of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy railroad company, said company being a common carrier subject to the provisions of said act of Congress; that Nov. 26 one James C. Peasley, in obedience to a subpœna duces tecum theretofore served upon him commanding him to bring all checks paid to or given to Oliver Gallup or O. D. S. Gallup or any one by the name of Gallup at any time during the year last past by the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy railroad company or any officer thereof for commissions for services rendered by said Gallup for said company or for any other cause, together with the bills rendered by said Gallup for the services or pretended services for which said checks were issued and the vouchers of said company upon which said checks were issued, appeared before the grand jury, and, being first duly sworn, questions were propounded and submitted to the said witness, and certain answers and certain refusals to answer were made by the said witness, with the grounds for said refusal, touching the matters under investigation, and the papers and documents mentioned in said subpœna duces tecum, which questions, answers, and refusals are as follows:

"'What is your business?' 'I am Treasurer of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy railroad company.'

"'What are your duties as such Treasurer?' 'To supervise in a general way the collection of money due to the company and the proper disbursements of these moneys.'

"'When checks have been given by the company to any one, and those checks have been paid and returned to the company, in whose control are those checks?' 'I suppose they are in the custody of the company. They are held by William G. Gordon, the Assistant Auditor of the company, who checks up the bank pass-book.'

"'Are such checks under your control and direction?' 'They are.'

The Refusal to Produce Papers.

"'A subpœna has been served on you to produce before this grand jury all checks paid to or given to Oliver Gallup or O. D. S. Gallup, or any one by the name of Gallup, at any time during the year last past by the C., B. and Q. railroad company, or any officer thereof, for commissions for services rendered by said Gallup for said company, or for pretended services rendered by said Gallup for said company, or for any other cause, together with the bills rendered by said Gallup for said checks or pretended services for which said checks were issued and the vouchers of said company and upon which said checks were issued. Have you those documents with you?' 'I have not.'

"'Why not?' 'Because I was advised by counsel not to bring them.'

"'Do you refuse to produce those documents before this jury in obedience to the subpœna?' 'I do.'

"'Why?' 'Because I am advised by counsel that it might tend to criminate myself.'

"'Do you refuse to produce them for any other reason than that they might tend to criminate yourself?' 'Well, I decline by advice of counsel.'

"'Do you base your refusal upon the ground that the production of those papers would tend to criminate yourself.' 'On the ground that it might tend to criminate myself.'

"'To whom do those papers belong?' 'To the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy railroad company.'

"'Have you ever seen the checks described in the subpœna before you were subpœnaed to produce them in court?' 'No, I have never seen them before since.'

"'Had you ever "O. K.'d" any of the checks or vouchers upon which the checks were issued?' 'I have not.'

"'Did you in any way authorize the giving of the checks or the making up of the vouchers upon which the checks were issued?' 'I never gave any authority of any kind in regard to the vouchers. I did authorize by general orders the drawing of checks by our cashier in payment of vouchers properly approved.'

"'To Mr. Gallup?' 'No, except under general orders to issue checks to pay approved vouchers. In other words, he was authorized to pay such claims as were presented to him to pay if properly approved.'

"'Did you yourself have any knowledge of the consideration for which those checks were given or of the transaction out of which the giving of the checks grew?' 'I did not.'

"'Did you know prior to the time a subpœna was served upon you to produce these documents that said documents were in existence?' 'I did not.'

"'What officer in your company has had the document mentioned in the subpœna in his possession?' 'That is a pretty broad question. It is one I could not answer fully. It is beyond my power. Checks, as I have explained, are in the custody of the Assistant Auditor, who checks them over.'

"'Do you know where the documents mentioned in the subpœnas now are?' 'I do not.'

"'Have you given orders or directions to any person not to produce the documents?' 'Yes.'

"'To whom?' 'Mr. Fabian, cashier, and Mr. Gordon, assistant Auditor.'

"'Did you give those orders to the gentlemen you have mentioned for the purpose of preventing them from producing those documents before the grand jury?' 'I did, and by the advice of counsel.'

"'Upon what grounds?' 'That the papers might tend to criminate them and me.' I wish to add that whatever papers and books of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy railroad company are in my custody and control are so only in my capacity as an agent and employé of the company. I have no authority from the company to produce any such books or papers. I decline to produce them because their production would tend to criminate the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy railroad company and would subject it to penalties and forfeitures.'

"'If those checks and other documents mentioned in the subpœna are in existence can you produce them if ordered to do so by the court?' 'I can.'"

Peasley Declines to Answer.

Peasley was ruled to show cause why he should not answer the questions he had refused to answer and produce the papers and documents he has refused to produce, and failing to do so to the satisfaction of the court it was ordered that he appear before the grand jury without delay and make answer to the unanswered questions and produce the papers set forth in the report.

He appeared before the grand jury in obedience to this order, and upon being interrogated as before, again refused to answer the questions and he also refused to produce the papers before demanded, for the reason that his answers to the questions would tend to criminate him, and that the production of the papers and documents would also tend to criminate him and subject the Chicago, Burlington, and Quincy railroad company, of which he was an agent, to penalties and forfeitures. The grand jury again appeared in open court and submitted another report, informing the court that Peasley still refused to answer the questions and deliver the papers demanded, and being present in person and by counsel, and persisting in his refusal he was adjudged to be in contempt and fined $500 ordered into custody of the Marshal to be held until he paid the fine, answered the questions, and produced the papers.

After the Marshal had taken Peasley into custody he presented his petition reciting the foregoing facts and praying that a writ of habeas corpus be issued directed to the Marshal, requiring him to bring the petitioner before the court, and to the end that he be discharged from custody. The petition averred that the fourth and fifth amendments to the Constitution of the United States justified the attitude of the petitioner before the grand jury and the district court, and that the action of both was without jurisdiction and void.

It appears from the first report of the grand jury that Peasley's examination was limited to a criminal charge against Miller. Evidence had already been obtained tending to show that Miller had violated the statute and it was deemed necessary that the grand jury should see the papers which Peasley was asked to produce. He testified that while, by general orders, he had authorized the payment of checks on vouchers approved, he had never seen or approved the paper described in the subpœna; that he had no knowledge of the consideration for which the Gallup checks were given or the transaction out of which they grew; that he did not know of the existence of the checks or papers when he was served with the subpœna requiring him to produce them, and that after he heard of their existence he ordered the officers in whose custody they were to hold them and not produce them before the grand jury; that he had no authority from the company to produce the papers called for or any others, and that he declined to produce them for the reason that their production would tend to criminate him and the company and subject it to penalties and forfeitures.

Peasley's testimony shows that he was not guilty of the offense which the grand jury was investigating, and therefore the production of the papers demanded would not criminate him and his refusal to produce the papers was unauthorized. If, however, the showing which he made before the grand jury had been different and it had appeared that the production of the papers might criminate him, then for the reason given in the Counselman case he could not claim immunity under the fourth and fifth amendments. If a witness cannot claim the privilege for the benefit of himself he cannot claim it for the benefit of another, and Peasley's refusal to produce the checks and vouchers because their production would criminate the company of which he is an officer is based upon nothing in the Inter-State Commerce law or the Constitution.

THE ANTI-PARNELL MANIFESTO.

Some Pregnant Passages Omitted from the Associated Press Report.

The following passages of the manifesto issued by Justin McCarthy and those of the Irish party who act with him were omitted from the Associated Press dispatches as they appeared in THE TRIBUNE. The full manifesto from which they are now obtained appeared in the United Press dispatches:

Mr. Parnell speaks as if he were an injured man. But the facts cannot be forgotten. We must hold Parnell responsible, and he alone, for the present deplorable situation. He pledged himself again and again to repel this charge against him, and his pledges were accepted in good faith. When the time for speaking came he remained silent, his pledges broken, and the charge not repelled. Upon these facts a strong opinion was formed by the multitudes of Englishmen who are true friends to liberty and Ireland. Mr. Parnell does not hesitate to denounce them as English wolves; but the fact remains that the English and the Irish Bishops express the same opinion about him, and lie cannot mend the matter by calling nicknames.

We are reminded again and again that we elected Parnell on the opening day of the session. A more ungenerous taunt was never uttered. It was a proof of our desire to sustain him when we thought we could sustain him without denying our country. Had we thought less of Mr. Parnell, or thought of him less tenderly, we should not have elected him on the opening day. We elected him under the influence of gratitude for services rendered in bygone years to Ireland; elected him in the desperate hope that his leadership might be reconciled with safety to our cause. That hope we have sadly to abandon. Our election took place at the moment of our arrival from Ireland at the House of Commons. We soon became aware that if his leadership continued our parliamentary struggle for Irish freedom might as well be given up at once. There was overwhelming evidence pouring in upon us to show that with Mr. Parnell representing the Irish cause the Home-Rule party could not hope to win in the general election. We knew how the hearts of our people were fixed upon that event. We knew how they had been taught by Mr. Parnell himself to look to it as a gate to freedom. We knew that Parnell had joined with them in welcoming each new home-rule victory in the British elections as a new advance toward the goal in our national hope. That was the question we had to ask ourselves, and it was simply whether our duty bound us to Parnell or Ireland. Upon this issue how could we hesitate? You did not elect us to serve any individual without respect to the interests of your own country. You elected us to serve our country only. Could we, then, suffer even Mr. Parnell to stand in the way of her freedom? Were we to act against our own judgment to gratify his desire, and, by discarding the conditions of national victory, render ourselves responsible for our country, to ruin her cause; nothing less than absolute ruin was in question if Parnell continued to be our leader.

The following consequences appeared to us to be quite certain at the general election: Home rule would be decisively rejected. The Tory Government would come back with a fresh mandate. Coercion would receive a new lease of life and the evicted tenants would be driven to abandon their last hope. The country could look for nothing during many years to come, but the continuance of the abominable system imposed upon her by the Government now in power, and all hope of gaining our liberty by parliamentary struggle would be lost. Could we, then, refuse to make an honest Irishman question himself in his sanctuary, his conscience, what would he have done had he found himself in the place of one of us? Would he have doomed his native land to suffering and slavery for the sake of a leader whose personal acts, undefended even by himself, had made him an insuperable obstacle to the victory of the Irish cause? Let an Irishman whose conscience would allow him to call us traitors pronounce sentence for what we have done, and that Irishman whose allegiance is given to his country and not to any one man will uphold and vindicate us. He will feel that we stood by our leader till the latest possible moment. We had no choice but to become an individual and our nation. The question has now passed from our hands and is now with the Irish nation itself. The final decision must be whether they will agree to lose all for the sake of Mr. Parnell or prefer to win all without him.

It is said we have submitted to the dictation of Mr. Gladstone. This pretense is transparently absurd. If we could allow ourselves to submit to dictation from any man all our feelings would incline us to submit to Mr. Parnell, but not to Mr. Gladstone. We fought Mr. Gladstone when the interest of our country so required. We should be ready to fight him again for Ireland's sake.

. . . Ireland was waiting with a glad heart, and hoped every moment to hear triumphs would be spared the bitter agony of this lamentable conflict.

We cannot now, at the bidding of Mr. Parnell, abandon that confidence in Gladstone which Mr. Parnell declared he had before Mr. Gladstone had given that powerful evidence of his zeal which evoked enthusiasm in Ireland. We cannot accept Mr. Parnell's reference to a private conversation one year old as disproving the evidence in Mr. Parnell's public speeches delivered since that time. It must be borne in mind that Mr. Parnell has never given the slightest hint to his colleagues of any reason for anxiety or doubt, and at this moment Mr. Gladstone, his colleagues, and his party maintain and reiterate with fresh emphasis their pledges that the measure for home rule to be proposed by them will be satisfactory to Ireland. This was accepted by Mr. Parnell till a personal conflict arose. Why should it be rejected now? We shall seek for specific particulars in due time. Meanwhile, them at once would be to embarrass our friends in Ireland and foolishly give an advantage to her foes. We do not believe that Gladstone attempted or desired to dictate to the Irish party. He recognizes our independence and respects it. He knows that we would submit to no dictation but that of duty. Gladstone, in his position, was bound to make known to all concerned the conclusion forced upon him that Mr. Parnell's leadership would wreck the home-rule cause, and, having come to this conclusion, a man of 81 years of age was entitled to say he would rather retire than waste the brief remnant of his life in a struggle for the foredoomed failure of his fellow-countrymen.

Mr. Parnell's manifesto to the people of Ireland was issued during our deliberations, and that fatal document is now before the people of Great Britain and the people of Ireland. It is our duty, and it will be in the future as it was in the past, to cultivate lasting friendship between the two peoples. No other course is wise; no other course is hopeful; no other course rational for a constitutional party, or possible to a parliamentary leader.

In reference to the evicted tenants, if Mr. Parnell's policy prevailed it could have no other effect than to drive them to despair, break up an agrarian combination, and enable Balfour to claim a decisive victory for coercion. We ask all evicted tenants and their friends to consider well whether they have received the most help and comfort in the past from Mr. Parnell or from most farmers' names are found in the majority of the Irish party. The manifesto has made it impossible for Mr. Parnell hereafter to act in conjunction with the Liberal party or in the same cause as the Unionists, and the press has declared it will bar all negotiations with the Tory party, even if Ireland were to sanction such a course.

But home rule cannot be won by parliamentary means, except there be a conjunction with one party or other. Mr. Parnell left Ireland as the parliamentary leader, and what policy can he adopt? By what means does he propose to gain any real advantage for his country? Mr. Parnell has not scrupled to say, what no enemy of our country has ever dared to assert, that our integrity and independence have been sapped, destroyed by wire-pullers of an English party. We scorn to treat seriously so wild and wanton an accusation. The record of our service is proof of our fidelity, but we remind Parnell that the men he now assails because their integrity to Ireland had obliged them to act independently of himself, are the men who, when Parnell left the party, still preserved its integrity and maintained its independence. They have been unable or their countersleep inch by inch and never uttered a word against a leader who had left them to struggle as best they could without his aid. Our countrymen are well aware that the only tie which could bind us to public life is our hope to serve Ireland, our country, and that the honor of Ireland is safe in our hands through good or evil fortune.

Our course of duty is now clear. We shall recognize our responsibility to our country and resolutely maintain our position as an independent party. We shall do our utmost to guarantee our final victory by auspicious alliance between the people of Ireland and the democracy of Great Britain. We shall claim such assurances upon specific questions as the interests of Ireland may require. We shall demand such a settlement of the home-rule questions as will satisfy the aspirations of Ireland, and, finally, during the time that must elapse ere our country acquires her freedom, we shall make every practical effort in our power to emancipate the tenant farmer, better the lot of the artisan, and give the agricultural laborer a foothold in his native land, and so to shape the course of legislative reform as to help in securing happier homes and brighter lives for the masses of our people and our fellow-countrymen.

This issue we now submit to you, and it is one upon which, for a time, our country must depend. May God uphold the right.

ROADS SCORE A VICTORY.

MAY DISCRIMINATE IN RATES BETWEEN CORN AND CORN PRODUCTS.

The Inter-State Commission Vacates Its Original Order That Rates on Those Articles Must Be the Same—The Argument by Which the Commission Seeks to Justify Its Change of Front—How It Was Fooled by Wily Railroad Officials—Other Railway News.

The Inter-State Commerce Commission has gladdened the hearts of Eastern railway officials by a decision vacating its original order requiring that the same rates must be made on corn products as on corn.

When this case was brought originally the Pennsylvania railroad and Pennsylvania company, whose lines practically form one from Indianapolis to the seaboard, were the only defendants. After the case was submitted upon testimony and argument, but before a determination was reached by the commission, the Baltimore and Ohio, which is interested in the corn traffic between Western and seaboard points, appeared and filed a brief. Immediately upon the promulgation of the original decision of the commission the defendants filed a motion for a rehearing as to the questions which had been determined, and it appearing there were other lines of railroad interested in the traffic under consideration it was ordered that a motion for a rehearing be granted and that all carriers interested be cited. Upon a rehearing of the case the commission concludes that the additional evidence warrants a new finding.

Upon the evidence adduced at the former hearing it was decided that no reason was shown for a differential rate between corn and the direct products of corn eastward between Indianapolis and the seaboard. The difference in rate complained of was 4½ cents per 100 pounds between Indianapolis and New York, this being the proportion according to distance of a five-cent differential between Chicago and New York. Since the first hearing the defendants have reduced the differential to 2½ cents per 100 pounds. The complainants claimed there should be no difference.

In view of the facts laid before the commission at the rehearing and of the difficulty of determining as to what would be a just and reasonable rate on the product while the rate on corn is on the basis of 20 cents from Chicago it has since been raised to 22½ cents it has seemed to the commission that the better course would be to leave for the present the solution of the problem with the carriers. The decision continues:

The reason why a difference in the freight on the different grains and their respective products has not always been recognized has been stated to be due to the fact that a general average was struck rather as a matter of convenience when the amount of traffic in the product was small, and this has continued to be adhered to as a matter of usage. Now that the traffic in the product has increased and evidently is to increase in the future, the time has come when it is impracticable for this usage to be continued and when the respective rates must be adjusted on the principles which apply to traffic generally. Such in general is the explanation given by the carrier.

There are other reasons why the former usage should continue, especially when coupled with a carrier at a normal and reasonable rate, growing out of the fact that the milling business at the West has probably been established with more or less reference to the continuation of a practice that has been so long in vogue. As the traffic in corn is much larger than that in the product the public have great interest that the rate thereon should not be raised above what is just and reasonable for it and that it should not be put above such a rate solely on account of individual interest in having it at the same rate with the product. The question is one of just and reasonable rate for corn and for its direct products. The law undertakes to forbid discriminations that are unjust, but not to equalize advantages springing from rates that in themselves are just. It would be a violation of this proposition if the commission should deviate from a just and reasonable rate in the case of either corn or its products for the sake of equalizing advantages of geographical location as between Western and Eastern millers, the claim on the one hand being that the miller gains an advantage from the differential rate as to the two commodities by reason of being nearer to the market for the product; on the other hand that the Western miller gains an advantage under a rate common to both by his location near the territory of corn production and by milling in transit, which, whether legal or not, was shown to largely prevail, and by being able to reach intermediate points between the West and the seaboard with the products at a less rate than such points can be reached by the Eastern miller, because the latter, after paying for the transportation of the raw corn to his mill, then had to pay for the transportation of the product back to such intermediate points.

The conclusion of the commission is, upon the facts now established, including the fact that the carriers have themselves brought the respective rates so nearly together since the former hearing of the case by reducing the rate on the products and not raising the rate on corn (but the corn rate was advanced about two weeks ago), and without passing upon the point as to whether the present difference in rate is precisely what it should be, or even whether there should be any difference, that the former order, which simply required that the rates be brought together, should be vacated.

EASTERN FREIGHT AFFAIRS.

Changes in Rates and Classification Made by the Freight Committee.

The General Freight Committee of the Central Traffic Association concluded a three days' session yesterday. Considerable business of more or less importance was transacted.

It was decided to hold a special meeting of the roads directly interested in the carriage of ice from Michigan, Indiana, and the lake ports as early as practicable to consider any discrepancies in the present rates, and to fix rates to apply on ice next summer. It was agreed that rates on cotton, sugar, rice, and molasses from New Orleans should be divided on per cents by individual lines via Cincinnati and other Ohio River crossings. The application of the Big Four road for permission to apply Evansville class rates as proportion of through rates from Parker City, Ill., on business to Central Traffic Association territory coming from Paducah, Ky., was granted with the understanding that through rates from Paducah shall in no case be less than two cents per 100 pounds higher than the class rate from Cairo. A communication was received from the trunk lines to the effect that all irregular rates on stoves from trunk line points to Central Traffic Association points will be withdrawn Jan. 1, provided all irregular rates between Central Traffic Association points are also withdrawn. It was recommended that, if possible, all rates on stoves in Central Traffic Association territory be restored to official classification.

The question of the classification on cotton-seed hull pulp was referred to the Chairman of the official classification committee, with a recommendation that a ruling be issued in line with the action of the St. Louis committee, which is as follows: Cotton-seed hull pulp, dry; C. L., minimum weight, 24,000 pounds, L. C. L., third class; C. L., fifth class; same wet, C. L., mininum weight 25,000 pounds; L. C. L., fourth class; C. L., sixth class.

The question of through rates from Central Traffic Association territory via Chicago and via Mackinaw to Northwestern points was referred to a subcommittee consisting of representatives of Eastern and Western lines, and a meeting of that committee will be held here Dec. 18. The Classification Committee was requested to make the classification of cracklings the same as on fertilizers—namely: L. C. L., fourth class; C. L., sixth class.

It was decided that when freight is to be loaded by consigner, or unloaded by consignee, $1 per car per day, or fraction thereof, for delay beyond forty-eight hours in loading or unloading will be added to and constitute a part of the rates named in the tariffs issued by the Central Traffic Association roads. It was agreed that the official classification should obtain on glucose and glucose sirup within the territory of the Central Traffic Association, and that the commodity rates now in force be abrogated.

Locomotive Engineers' Convention.

OMAHA, Neb., Dec. 11.—[Special.]—The annual convention of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers of the Union Pacific road will begin here tomorrow, and will probably last several days. Among the subjects which will probably come up for discussion will be that of the system of promotion on the road, which has been radically changed by the cutting off of the southern branches of the road from the main line. The result of the change has been to interfere with the order of priority according to which promotions have heretofore been made.

Railroad Notes.

Mr. George C. Magoun has been elected Chairman of the St. Louis and San Francisco Directory and Mr. H. W. Gardner Secretary and Treasurer.

The Western Freight Association yesterday revised the rates on whisky, highwines, and distilled spirits, virtually advancing them between the principal points. It was decided to make the rate 20 cents per 100 pounds from Peoria and Chicago, St. Paul and Chicago and Missouri River points, and Council Bluffs and St. Paul. The rate from St. Louis to St. Paul will be 105 per cent of the Chicago rate.

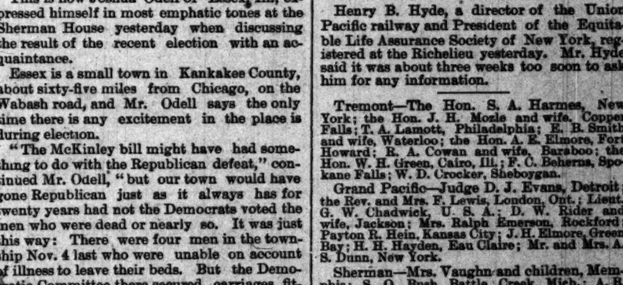
The New York Central and West Shore have given notice that by reason of their contract with the American Express company they will decline to accept any shipments of live-stock, fruits, or merchandise to be forwarded upon passenger trains as freight, but will require that all such shipments to be forwarded by passenger train shall be turned over to the American Express company to handle and forward. The Lake Shore has given notice that it will hereafter act in conformity with the order of the New York Central and West Shore.

UNCLE SAM: "JUST WHAT I EXPECTED."

SNIDER THINKS HIS OFFER FOR THE CHEROKEE STRIP WILL BE ACCEPTED.

The Government Claims the Indians Have No Right to Sell to Any One but the United States, but the Wealthy Cattleman of Kansas City Thinks Otherwise.

The Cherokee Strip Live-Stock Association wants to buy the Cherokee Strip for the purpose of raising cattle. Col. A. J. Snider, a wealthy cattleman of Kansas City, when in Chicago last Saturday sent an offer by wire to A. B. Mayes, chief of the Cherokee Nation at Tahlequah, I. T., offering $10,000,000 cash for the 6,500,000 acres contained in the Cherokee Strip. Col. Snider said that he represented the association and that it was bound to have the land if money could buy it.



MAP OF THE CHEROKEE STRIP.

For years cattlemen have leased lands in the strip and used them for cattle ranches, but this year the Government drove them out, as it wanted to buy the land and open it for settlement and considered those leases an obstacle to the consummation of this deal.

The Government offered the Cherokees $7,000,000 for their land and Col. Snider made it $10,000,000. Since that time the offer has been raised first to $20,000,000 and finally to $30,000,000. The Government claims that the Cherokees have no right to sell to any one but the Government and that under the deed of sale made in President Johnson's time if the Indians sell to any one else the land will revert to the Government. Col. Snider claims to have seen this deed and says there is no such provision in it.

The cattlemen have been paying $300,000 a year for the lease of lands for their ranches. Out of this money the Cherokee Nation has defrayed a large share of the expenses of its government and built schools, among them a female seminary at a cost of $500,000.

The Cherokee Legislature is now in session and Col. Snider thinks it will accept the offer at once.

GORMAN AS A DICTATOR.

THE MARYLAND DEMOCRAT IN CONTROL OF THE SENATE.

Through the Failure of the Majority to Adopt the Previous Question in Some Form the Democrats, Under Gorman's Leadership, Are Enabled to Block the Way to Legislation of Any Kind—The President's Views in Regard to Silver.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 11.—[Special.]—Nothing but an absurd and wornout tradition opposes the proposition to change the rules in the Senate so as to have the previous question or the possibility of closing debate at a fixed time. Nothing shows more the conservatism of the Senate than its previous neglect to adopt the cloture, when it has been found, the world over, that unlimited debate is one of the most powerful weapons of a factious minority. To illustrate: The Democrats in the Senate have already put in application to the presiding officer for permission to make speeches upon the Election bill that will take exactly sixteen weeks of legislative days to finish. It is absurd for any one to suppose that this is done for any purpose except to delay action. The situation in the Senate is now nearly the same as when the Tariff bill was up. The Democrats at that time used the unlimited debate privilege to such an extent that few of the Republican Senators ventured to speak, and thereby add to the loss of time in securing its passage. Today the Republican Senators are hoping that the Democrats will exhaust themselves and are giving them all of the privileges of the so-called discussion. The common sense view is that the majority should be permitted to transact such business as it may see fit to present. The responsibility is with it, not with the majority. The Democrats in the Senate are much more compactly organized than the Republicans. They have also there a leader whom they obey without hesitation. This leader is Senator Gorman. He has worked skillfully upon the fears of the Republican Senators who are anxious to secure further silver legislation. He has told them: "I will consent to this or that in the way of financial legislation if you will kill the Election bill." The Republicans have a strong and positive majority in the Senate, and yet the country is treated from day to day to the humiliating spectacle of a constant conference between some of the Republican financiers and Senator Gorman. The few Republicans who are frightened at the hard threats of Senator Gorman or what he will do in the way of opposition are in the curious position of constantly seeking him to obtain his permission or approval as to what can or cannot be done. At present he is the dictator of the Senate.

How to Remedy the Evil.

Now all this can be remedied in a way so simple that even hoary tradition, the strongest obstacle in the Senate, will be obliged to give way. Let the previous question be adopted in the Senate and then give ten days or two weeks if necessary for the debate. But there should be a fixed day when the debate should close. Heaven knows that everything it is possible to say upon the subject has already been said. Once the previous question is adopted this measure can be passed and any other legislation which the Republican majority cares to take up; this, too, without being obliged to send distinguished emissaries to plead with Senator Gorman to obtain his kind permission to pass something. Senator Gorman poses as the friend of the financiers who are distressed over the commercial question. Yet he poses only for the purpose of defeating the election measure and has refused to consider any compromise proposition which would permit the election measure to go to a vote.

Defection of the Pennsylvania Senators.

The real, positive defection on the Republican side comes from the two Pennsylvania Senators, but their votes are not necessary to secure the passage of the measure. Mr. Don Cameron is much affected in his opinions concerning this measure by his personal relations with Senator M. C. Butler of South Carolina. These two gentlemen are intimate friends. There are no two Senators who have such close personal relations. Senator Cameron is eccentric and is influenced much in his public acts by his private likes and dislikes. He is so devoted to his friend Butler that he would probably evade voting. Senator Quay made a trade last summer with the Democrats to secure the passage of the Tariff bill, and this trade seems to have carried some after bargains with it, because Mr. Quay evades any declaration for the election measure, and skillfully avoids taking part in pushing it through. No one here believes, however, that he would vote against the bill.

Republicans Are Indignant.

There is a strong feeling of indignation on the Republican side about this needless trading and compromising with the Democrats. Senator Edmunds probably represents the head and front of the stalwart Republicans who believe that when once a policy is undertaken, after deliberate thought, it should be carried out. It is this conflict of other interests which has led to this trading. If the rules are amended Mr. Gorman ceases to be dictator of the Senate and the Democratic minority will take the position of inferiority which belongs to its limited numbers. It is believed that next Monday the previous question will be agreed upon in a caucus of Republican Senators. Even the traders who have been so nervous over the possibility of their not being able to pass free coinage measures are beginning to see that the previous question will be their salvation. But the last doubt in their minds comes from a mysterious threat of Mr. Gorman. He says to the silver men: "You have not enough votes on the Republican side to carry your free coinage measures through. Dare to pass the election measure and every vote on the Democratic side will be arrayed against you for every financial measure proposed by the Republican side." Such a position shows the utter lack of sincerity upon the part of Senator Gorman when he made his mock heroic speech in the Senate the other day, in which he dwelt upon the pressing need of legislation for the relief of the financial situation. If Congress would pass a joint resolution absolutely declaring it would do nothing in the way of financial legislation such a positive declaration would undoubtedly afford as much relief as anything. It is the uncertainty of what

callers the importance of passing the Election bill, and it is through his influence that the caucus was held last night and will be held again next Monday for the purpose of pushing through the proposition to amend the rules so that the Republicans in the Senate will be able to transact their business without asking permission from the Democrats. In doing this work the President has acted with great tact. His influence in this direction is simply through his common sense views and his logical explanations of the situation. He says that Republican success in the future means adhering with courage to their convictions. The Republicans will never achieve success for their party through compromise programs carried out with the cooperation of even so gigantic a Democratic leader as Senator Gorman, who apparently thinks that having taken in the Farmers' Alliance as an auxiliary of his party he can perhaps capture the silver coinage section of the Republican party.

T. C. CRAWFORD.

DOES TIME MAKE A DIFFERENCE?

The Interesting Question That Has Arisen from an Election Bet.

"Is it a bet of chance to wager money on the result of an election after the polls have been closed, and if so are the public morals and purity of elections injured or affected by such a bet?"

This is the interesting legal point involved in a betting case which was tried Wednesday in Justice C. J. White's court. The fact of the bet was admitted by the defense, but the contention is that all the ballots being cast there was no more chance about the result than there was about the number of beans in a bushel basket lying on a table. This is the story of the bet as told by the witnesses:

The night of Nov. 4 last Frank Krasnicka of No. 723 West Eighteenth street, accompanied by two friends, entered the Garden City Billiard Company's Hall, of which Frank Kantzler is one of the proprietors. The ticker was rattling away at the returns, which at that time gave Lawler 2,600 majority for Sheriff. Betting and bluffing were in order, and when Krasnicka offered to bet 10 to 1 on Lawler Kantzler from behind his desk saw a chance to make some money. He produced $25 to lay against Krasnicka's $75 that Gilbert would be the next Sheriff. The plaintiff had no money, and his diamond pin was put up as security, Kantzler being shareholder as well as better. Krasnicka thought he had a sure thing even two days after the election, for he went back to the billiard-hall and exchanged his breastpin for $75 in cash. But when the Election Commissioners forced Krasnicka to change his opinion about having a "sure thing" he demanded the $75 back. The refusal on Kantzler's part led to the suit.

The plaintiff swore that he was so intoxicated that he didn't know what he had done until the next day, yet he didn't ask to have the bet declared "off."

The defense tried to get from Krasnicka an admission that the money bet belonged to four lawyers who were in court, but the Judge ruled adversely.

Justice White said that the case should be passed upon by a higher court than his, and announced that he would reserve his decision for one week. It is said that a number of men who made losing bets at the last election will commence suits similar in character to this.

AUGUST BELMONT'S BUSINESS.

It Will Be Continued by His Son and Surviving Partner.

NEW YORK, Dec. 11.—[Special.]—The fact that the late August Belmont made no mention in his will about the continuance of the well-known banking firm of August Belmont & Co. caused some conjecture in Wall street as to the possible future of the firm. The question was really settled, however, immediately after Mr. Belmont's death, as was soon known in the chief financial centers of Europe. A circular letter in relation thereto was issued by the surviving partners to the firm's correspondents and customers, bearing date Dec. 1, which read as follows:

NEW YORK, Dec. 1, 1890.—Gentlemen: With the deepest regret we announce to you the death of our senior partner, the Hon. August Belmont, which occurred at the City of New York the 24th of November last. By the death of Mr. Belmont the firm of August Belmont & Co. is dissolved. The undersigned will continue the business heretofore carried on by August Belmont & Co., under the same name, and assume all the obligations of the late firm and adjust the affairs thereof.

We append hereto our signatures and those of our attorneys, and remain, your obedient servants, AUGUST BELMONT JR.,
WALTHER LUTTGEN.

PLENTY OF WHEAT IN WASHINGTON.

Not Enough Railroad Cars to Move It—The Crop Estimated at 25,000,000 Bushels.

SEATTLE, Wash., Dec. 6.—Returns from the great grain regions of Washington show an astonishing product of wheat this year. From the best sources it is learned that the yield will not be less than 25,000,000 bushels. This, for a State so new, is very surprising. The largest yield of California, with more than ten times as much soil devoted to wheat, was 67,000,000, but since that time the soil has grown less and less adapted to wheat, until now it does not average more than fifteen or eighteen bushels to the acre. Washington's yield is all the more striking when these figures—only a little over 25,000,000 bushels—is contrasted with it. This year, however, a very large area of new soil was brought under cultivation and sown to wheat. It is estimated that Whitman County, with only one-fourth of its area devoted to wheat, has produced 5,000,000 bushels, the region south of Snake River to the Oregon line 7,000,000, the Big Bend and Colville regions 3,000,000, and the various other sections of the State enough more to make the 25,000,000. The yield of oats is about 3,000,000 bushels, and of barley about 4,500,000 bushels. The granaries of Eastern Washington are literally bursting. There is not room in them for a tenth part of the wheat. For most piles of many feet high are to be seen in sacks in the fields and at the railway stations, while the rolling stock of all the railways was inadequate to take it away. But even if the wheat had been brought to tidewater to Puget Sound, or floated down the Columbia, as some of it could have been, on barges, but little of it could have been carried away, owing to many vessels being delayed with cargoes in Australia, owing to the coalminers' strike there. It might have been stored at tidewater, however, and the farmers paid some money on it. As it is, they cannot get any money, and because of the difficulty of getting cars the farmers are indignant. It will take till July next to move the new crop, and it is by no means certain that it will all be out by that time. A car holds 330 bushels, and to transport the wheat of Whitman County alone would require 34,24[illegible] cars. Estimating eighteen cars to a train, it will require 1,347 separate railroad trains to transport the wheat of a single county. The officials of the Union Pacific railway say there is enough grain along their road in Eastern Washington to keep all their available cars busy for more than a year, or until June, 1892.

Dissatisfaction at the lack of cars furnished by the railroads is growing apace. One day's requisition on the Spokane and Palouse railroad was for 200 cars, and they could get was seventeen. The average amounts of wheat per acre is about forty bushels. There are scores of instances where farms of 200 or 300 acres each have averaged 50 and 60 bushels. Frank Hill of Pullman had 65 acres which yielded 66 bushels and 4 pounds per acre. E. Bradley of Palouse has 40 acres averaging 72 bushels. E. Carberry of Waterville, in the Big Bend country, harvested an average of 77 bushels from six acres, and 88 bushels from another acre. A. Hunt Hutchinson of Adams County produced 92¼ bushels an acre on 30 acres. Many other instances of an astonishing yield might be cited, but the sensation of the grain-growers was caused this year when E. J. Northcraft produced on his farm, near Pullman 101 bushels on a single acre. This is the triumph of Washington wheat-raisers. These instances of a great yield sound so large that they are scarcely credible, but they are well authenticated. Samples of these yields were recently exhibited at the Northwestern Exposition held at Spokane Falls.

The price at Colfax, the center of the wheat belt, early in the season was 55 cents a bushel, but was gradually depressed until sales were made at 45 cents. Now no wheat is being bought, and the elevator companies are advancing no money on wheat stored with them, save on small lots in some sections, at 46 cents. Wheat in Chicago one day this week was quoted at 94½@81.05. On the same day the elevators in this State were paying 40 to 41 cents. Transportation from here to Chicago is 25 cents per bushel, which lands the grain in Chicago for 70½, leaving a margin of 25½ cents. Deducting 5 cents for commission and storage and 3½ cents for difference in grades, there would still remain a margin of 15 cents. The farmers have in consequence concluded they are being swindled, and assert that the railroad and elevator companies—the latter sub-organizations of the former—have combined to still further depress the market.

They have a great project afoot to build a railroad from some point in the Palouse country to tidewater on Puget Sound, a distance of about 400 miles. The railroad would cost about $3,000,000 [Don't you mean $15,000,000 or $20,000,000?], but at the present rate of transportation charged by the Union Pacific and Northern Pacific roads the money saved on this year's yield would almost pay for it. However, some State aid will be asked to start it. Patrick Henry Winston, United States District-Attorney for Washington, will go before the Legislature, soon to meet at Olympia, champion this cause, and ask for the passage of a law authorizing the issuance of bonds. The Farmers' Alliance in Washington is strong and it is possible that something may come of the movement.

Phillips' Digestible Cocoa, an efficacious drink for the nervous and dyspeptic.

APPELLATE COURT CASES.

THIRTY-FIVE OPINIONS OF INTEREST HANDED DOWN.

The City Not Liable for Salaries of Primary Election Judges—Judge Moran Dissents —Decisions of Interest to Bankers—Wah-Na-Tons Win—A Railway Construction Company Sues Its Agent—Check for $12,000 in Dispute—Legal Notes—The Record.

The Appellate Court handed down thirty-five opinions yesterday, among which were some important ones.

The claim made by party organizations that the city or county should pay judges of primary elections held by the different political parties was decided adversely in an opinion by Judge Gary, concurred in by Judge Waterman, Judge Moran dissenting. The case came up on appeal by Patrick B. Shiels, who served as judge of a primary election, the city having refused payment for such services. The city's demurrer to Shiels' declaration was sustained.

The opinion says that the Primary Election act of 1889 has no provision making service as a judge of a primary election compulsory. Judge Moran dissenting, the case will go to the Supreme Court. Judge Moran says the law imposes on judges of election as shall be selected the duty of serving as such, and that it is but a fair construction to say that the additional day's services which the primary law imposes upon them should be paid at the same rate.

The Wah-na-tons, Chicago's political Tammany, won a victory on the appeal of its old Treasurer, William C. Niehoff, from the decree entered against him in the suit brought by the directors of the Wah-na-tons against himself and his two bondsmen, C. L. Niehoff and Jacob Becker, to compel them to make good $3,861.03 belonging to the organization and which Niehoff was short March 13 of this year. Both principal and sureties are held liable.

A decision which all banks and bankers have been looking for with expectancy and in which the same questions are involved in a dozen similar cases now pending, was that of the Continental National Bank, appellant, against M. Cornhauser & Co., a Chicago corporation, appellee. Cornhauser & Co. gave a note for $3,000 to a Louisville house, and that company sent it to the Continental National for collection. A messenger was sent to Cornhauser & Co., who gave a check for the amount on the Traders' Bank. The messenger on his way back to the bank stopped at the Traders' Bank and had the check certified. On the strength of the certified check the Continental sent a draft to its Louisville correspondent and the next morning the Traders' Bank failed and the Continental was out $6,000. The bank sued the maker of the note. It lost and appealed, and all the Appellate Court Judges decide that it must suffer, the judgment of the lower court being sustained on the ground that the bank had the opportunity to collect the money when the messenger had the check certified, and it neglected to grasp it.

George Fingerhurth, of Fingerhurth & Heselbath, assigned some years ago and Fingerhurth afterward petitioned the County Court to allow him, from the partnership property, his exemption to the amount allowed the head of a family. On demurrer, the court dismissed the petition, and on the appeal Judge Gary delivered the opinion. The court says that this is the first case and that there are no authorities in this State touching on the point, but a decision of the Supreme Court denying a homestead to one partner in real property applies with equal force to exclude exemptions from the personal property of a firm, and the case is therefore affirmed.

The famous case of 1887 was recalled in the case wherein O. Gregg & Son secured a verdict for $7,000 against the American Exchange National Bank, which appealed. It seems that C. J. Kershaw & Co., the Board of Trade firm, June 15, 1887, during the wheat excitement, was on the last legs, and it gave Gregg & Son a check for $7,000 on the American Exchange Bank. It was presented for certification, but the bank refused to certify it or cash it. The bank claimed Kershaw & Co. had overdrawn their account, but the trial developed that because certain checks were not transferred to Kershaw's account they had ample funds to satisfy the $7,000 check, and the Appellate Court sustains the lower court.

Following is a full list of the cases decided:

Affirmed—3,728, Sherrett vs. Royal Clan of Order Scottish Clans; 3,731, Kennicott vs. Leavitt; 3,725, American Exchange National Bank of Chicago vs. Gregg et al.; 3,729, Gleason vs. McKay; 3,732, Hoffman vs. Schroger; 3,741, Manchester vs. Beck; 3,748, Guenea vs. People, ex rel. Keefe; 3,753, Sawyer vs. Hazlett & Co.; 3,756, John J. Corcoran vs. Chicago, Madison and Northern railroad company; 3,758, Hall's safe company vs. Johnson; 3,740, Foreman vs. Johnson; 3,743, Gilbert vs. Coons; 3,747, Miller vs. Drexel; 3,693, Continental National Bank vs. Cornhauser; 3,730, McDonald vs. Asay; 3,739, Bangs vs. Paulin; 3,736, Fingerhuth vs. Schiel vs. Lochman; 3,745, City of Chicago; 3,745, Shiel vs. Cook; 3,749, Matson vs. Lally; 3,754, Thomas vs. Lye; 3,758, Metropolitan National Bank vs. Jones.

Reversed and remanded—3,695, Skinner Manufacturing Company vs. Sinshimer; 3,742, Kelly vs. Post; 3,746, Dennison vs. Blumenthal; 3,761, Miller vs. Wilson; 3,734, Blair & La Ford vs. Shoffner; 3,735, Same vs. Shoffner; 3,727, Durborow vs. Niehoff; 3,726, Ætna Life Insurance Company vs. Paul; 3,760, Catharine Pfiefer vs. Town of Lake; 3,756, Chicago City Railway Company vs. William Blanchard; 3,755, Genesee vs. Telgman.

Reversed—375, Vogel et al. vs. People, use Rose Ruahs.

Suing an Attorney.

In a suit filed in the Superior Court by Susie H. Elmore, against Attroney Frank S. Johnson and his wife, the plaintiff alleges that Johnson owes her $2,000 for services during five years as his stenographer; and she also asks for an accounting for certain alimony and real estate which Johnson is alleged to have become possessed of while acting as her attorney, subsequent to her divorce from Collins Pratt.

Suing a Former Agent.

The Chicago and Arkansas Railway Construction company filed a bill in the Superior Court yesterday against its former financial agent, Curtis G. Stoddard. In October, 1886, the Kansas City, Arkansas and New Orleans railroad gave a contract to F. C. Rutan to construct the railroad, and in consideration turned over $4,000,000 worth of bonds and 22,000 shares of stock of the par value of $2,200,000.

Rutan sublet the contract to the complainant, and they secured the bonds and stocks, depositing them with the Farmers' Loan and Trust company of New York. In December of last year Stoddard was appointed agent of the company to negotiate the securities, and it is alleged that he at once caused the securities to be entered upon the books of the company in his name, and then attended a pretended meeting of the stockholders and voted the complainant's stock as his own or a resolution to declare the first issue of stock null and void.

Stoddard was afterwards deposed, but he still holds the securities. Judge Shepard issued an injunction restraining him from transferring or disposing of them in any way.

The Ownership of a Check.

William C. D. Grannis, President of the Atlas National Bank, filed a bill of interpleader in the Circuit Court yesterday to have decided the ownership of a $12,000 check between J. M. Bailey Jr. of Minnehaha County, South Dakota, and W. L. Quintard of New York City. The check was made payable to the order of Bailey, and was to be turned over to him upon the showing of satisfactory evidence that Quintard had paid the face value and accrued interest of three funding warrants of the Territory of Dakota for $50,000 each. Bailey claims to have complied with the terms of his contract, but Quintard instructs Mr. Grannis not to deliver up the check or securities.

Legal Notes.

Miss Annie McMahon was given $3,700 by a jury in Judge Anthony's court, yesterday in her suit for $30,000 for slander against Dorothea Vallequette.

The administrator of the estate of Joseph Doudelin yesterday recovered the full amount of the claim against the Dunham Towing company for the loss of Doudelin's life at the Santa Fe elevator in May of last year.

THE RECORD.

Superior Court—New Suits.

130,816—Frank H. Barmm vs. James H. Norton. Conf. judgt., $596.28. C. H. T. Barmm, attys.

130,817—Harry Rubens et al. vs. Jacob and Annie Lunk. Leopold and Nathaniel Meyer, Creditors' bill on judgt. vs. first two defts. for $1,129.29. Rubens & Meyer, solrs.

130,818—Joseph Swettitsch vs. John H. Raap. Bill for accounting. Same solrs.

130,819—Frederick Baumann et al. vs. Charles H. Blair. Assl., $4,000. Blanke & Chytraus, attys.

130,820—Lydia Bergeron vs. Alfred Bergeron. Bill for div. T. W. Monroe, solr.

130,821—Emma Freund vs. Louis Freund. Same. L. Weber, solr.

130,822—Patrick M Hennesy et al. vs. James J. Gore and Patrick H. Hoffron. Assl., $30,000. Osborn Bros. & Burgett, attys.

130,823—Miss Enborn vs. City. Case, $20,000. W. H. Sisson, atty.

130,824—Robert Finley vs. Charles R. and Margaret Rode. Assl., $500. Osborn Bros. & Burgett, attys.

130,825—Lizzie Deutsheim vs. Isaac Deutsheim. Bill for div. Brandt & Hoffman, solrs.

130,826—Corn Exchange Bank vs. William L. Prettyman and Harry H. Bishop. Assl., $11,000. Dupee, Judah & Willard, attys.

130,827—Same vs. North Division Lumber Company. Same as last. Same attys.

130,828—Ingo Nelson vs. Peter Nelson. Bill for div. F. J. Keon, solr.

130,829—Luther C. Young vs. Emily R. Young. Same. A. H. Veeder, solr.

130,830—Anna Andel vs. Joseph and Anna Holoubek. Conf. judgt., $181.58. A. Andel, atty.

130,831—Nathaniel T. Wright et al. vs. Charles H. Botsford, P. L. Sherman, Van H. Higgins, and all others. Same. W. B. Wilson, solr.

130,832—C. Peterson vs. C. A. Johnson. Appl.

130,833—Henry Metzger vs. Herman and Christiana Jahnke. Conf. judgt., $215.35. C. H. Borman, atty.

130,834—Alliance Mall Assn. vs. C. E. and G. O. Walters. Attch., $26.06. C. C. Arnold, atty.

130,835—Same vs. Adam Walters. Attch., $76.62. Same atty.

130,836—Thomas Corkell et al. vs. Edward Corkell. Petn. for partn. M. A. De Lany, solr.

130,837—Mary L. Perry vs. William J. and Hattie M. Anderson. Conf. judgt., $159.02. Harpham & Clark, attys.

130,838—Axel Chytraus vs. H. F. Lundgren. Conf. judgt., $225. Blanke & Chytraus, attys.

130,839—Same vs. Same. Same. Same attys.

130,840—Estate E. Ellmes vs. Frank A. and Anne C. Johnson. Bill. A. S. Bradley, solr.

130,841—C. and Arkansas Ry. Construction Co. vs. Curtis G. Stoddard. Bill. Herrick & Allen and C. E. Aldrich, solrs.

130,842—Clara V. Grigsy vs. Hiram V. Grigsy. Bill for div. Fred W. Pope, solr.

130,843—August Kirchhoff, et al. vs. Ferdinand Greinke. Conf. judgt., $192.28. Lackner & Buhs, attys.

130,844—Michael Schloss et al. vs. A. Hulsebus. Appl.

130,845—George E. Plumb et al. vs. J. H. McGee et al. Mechs. lien. I. Cowen, solr.

WITHDRAWN CASES.—130,468—Charles W. Bigdon vs. Alfred F. Walcott. Bill. H. L. Burnham, solr. (Dec. 10.)

130,469—Margaret Finnegan vs. John Finnegan. Bill. J. O'Connell, solr. (Dec. 10.)

Circuit Court—New Suits.

86,838—Heinrich Menshing vs. Elleanor A. Allen et al. Bill. A. H. Loeb, solr.

86,839—Petn. of William P. Harvey et al. for license as warehousemen. Campbell & Custer, attys.

86,840—August Nelson vs. Leopold Nathan. Bill for accounting, etc. Adams & Hamilton, solrs.

86,841—Patrick Keegan vs. City. Case, $15,000. Wing, Stough, Carter & Qualey, attys.

86,842—Petn. of William P. Harvey et al. for license as warehousemen. Campbell & Custer, attys.

86,843—August Kanecki vs. Michael Sulecki. Same. $150.64. Dunnigan, Bell & Dunnigan, attys.

86,844—Frank G. Dahlgreen vs. Philippina Beier. Same. $121.16. F. S. Modfett, atty.

86,845—William C. D. Grannis vs. J. M. Bailey Jr. and W. J. Quintard. Bill. W. J. Herrick, solr.

86,846—David Bimmenthal et al. vs. A. T. and F. W. Dennison. Attch., $1,823.60. Kraus, Mayer & Stein, attys.

86,847—F. C. Wilson vs. Thomas H. Marshall and S. W. Stone. Assl., $600. Wood, atty.

86,848—Consold. Copring Co. vs. F. M. Baumgarten. Appl.

86,849—K. K. Bothe Carriage and Wagon Co. vs. Russell St. Carette Co. Asst., $1,500. Hoyne, Folansbee & O'Connor, attys.

86,850—Edgar Ebert et al. vs. Consold. F. Ins. Co. Asst., $1,.00. Same atty.

86,851—Henry L. Hertz, use of C. R. Matson et al., vs. Charles F. Fowler, Julius F. and Leo Rosenstein, and Isaac Horner. Debt, $2,000. W. Schonfeld, atty.

86,852—Bill. Withheld for service.

86,853—Hill Clutch Wks. vs. Samuel T. Pope and Charles H. Patton. Assl., $200. Wing, Stough, Carter & Qualey, attys.

86,854—William A. McNeil vs. Robert L. Carathers. Assl., $2,000. Wenban, atty.

86,855—Ben E. Halladay vs. Warren F. Leland. Case, $60,000. W. A. Foster, atty.

86,856—Same vs. Same. E. D. Morse. Appl.

86,857—D. Mitchell et al. vs. Same. Appl.

86,858—E. B. Williams vs. W. F. Conners. Appl.

86,859—City cond. J. Hutchinson and F. E. Hallgan, attys.

86,860—Same.

86,861—Same.

86,862—Same.

86,863—Same.

86,864—Same.

86,865—Same.

86,866—Same.

86,867—Same.

86,868—Same.

86,869—Abigail A. Draper vs. Frank O. Young, Hugh H. Shedd, William V. Jacobs, A. L. Lindgren, and John Doe Bill. Lackner & Buhs, solrs.

86,870—William H. Thomas vs. Clara W. Marble. Case, $5,000. D. R. Thomas, atty.

86,871—Bill. Withheld for service.

86,872—Atlas Nat. Bank vs. W. Y. and Elizabeth E. Barnett. Case, $1,000. W. B. Cunningham, atty.

86,873—Samuel L. Howell et al. vs. John Laley, conservator, etc. Assl., $2,000. Flower, Smith & Musgrave, attys.

86,874—Warren Wilder vs. Henry Schneck and William Boehr. Case, $500. Weigley, Bulkley & Gray, attys.

86,875—Albine Fortin vs. Thomas B. Allen and A. W. Smith. Appl.

Withheld Cases—86,865, Walter C. Nelson vs. Lucius D. and Mary F. Chapin. Bill. H. W. Wolseley, solr. (Dec. 10.)

86,872—John Underwood vs. Francis Hutchinson. Case, $5,000. A. B. Wilson, atty. (Dec. 10.)

County Court—New Suit.

9,057—Alfred N. Wander to Harry Geohegan, Assignment. Assets, $1,000; liabilities, $2,000. J. H. Fitch, atty.

Decrees.

JUDGE SHEPARD—1,821, In re petn. Adolph Nickelson to change name of George Adolph Frederick Maconritzky, dec. chg. name.—1,034, Parliament vs. Burdick, dec.—2,227, Sontag vs. Prior, dec.—3,083, Laura A. Bedford vs. David H. Reeder, dec. div.—5,091, Hattie vs. Nicola Palma, same.—5,096, Alice vs. DeWitt C. Weiss, same.—4,900, Barbara vs. Michael Helzing, same.—4,785, Caroline vs. George Glueck, same.—5,018, Barbara vs. Michael Helzing, same.—4,961, Charles F. Albrecht vs. Mary; same.—4,351, Charles vs. Henrietta Greeneberg; same.—4,225, Giles M. vs. Elizabeth A. Wing; dec. div. and M. Carlton's case.—Christopher; same.—4,165, C. D. Wilson vs. John; same.—4,061, Minnie L. vs. Walter V. Boyle; same.—4,578, Michael vs. Jennie Gerrigan; same.

JUDGE COLLINS—1,630, Burtlan vs. Burtlan; dec. appg. comrs.—1,919, Falley vs. Falley; final decree.

Judgments.

JUDGE ALTGELD—129,671, Stray Log Com. vs. R. G. Peters and Finley Morrison; by defit., $1,391.82.—129,660, Charles F. Spalding vs. Same; same, $2,002.58.—129,936, William O'Connor vs. Peter J. Goss; on findg., $500; satisfied.

JUDGE BRENTANO—117,553, Abel A. Bach et al. vs. Henry Bay and wife. On var., $.

JUDGE BARRETT—2,266, Frank J. Rkebia et al. vs. Wm. L. Blood and Hans Erickson. On ver., $819.

The Call.

JUDGE SHEPARD—No call. No. 66, Marten vs. Savage. On hearing. (Saturday, draft of divorces. Monday, contested motions. Tuesday, 31, 12, 17, 43, 49. No case on hearing.

JUDGE ALTGELD—Calendar No. 1. Trial call. Nos. 7,865, 8,025, 8,029, 8,739, 8,749, 8,850, 8,762, 3,764, 8,648. No. 8,015, Swift vs. Kean, on trial.

JUDGE BAKER—Calendar No. 2. No. first call. Trial call. Nos. 567, 5,115, 5,121, 5,124, 5,137, 5,257, 5,259, 5,261.

JUDGE ALTGELD—Calendar No. 3. Trial call. Nos. 1,068, 1,749, 1,750, 2,312, 2,313, 2,608, 3,042. No. 3,530, Milton vs. C. C. Brig. Co., on trial (argument.)

JUDGE BRENTANO—Appeal calendar, Room 408. No first call. Trial call. Nos. 5,891, 1,945, 6,002, 6,462, 6,633, 6,731. No. 6,000, Wilcox vs. Stack, on trial.

JUDGE TULEY—Contested motions.

JUDGE COLLINS—No call. No. 2, C. A. P. B. Co. vs. City, on hg.

JUDGE HORTON—General business.

JUDGE TUTHILL—Condemnation cases: 81,431, 81,433, 82,709.

JUDGE CLIFFORD—No first call. Trial call: Nos. 2,380, 1,179, 1,792, 2,315, 2,330. No. 2,178, Darlington vs. Christman, on trial.

JUDGE BAKER—No first call. Trial call: Nos. 190, 201, 2,015, 286. No. 1,[illegible] Deagel vs. City, on trial.

JUDGE GRINNELL—No call. No. 65,[illegible] C. and S. S. R. T. R. E. Co. vs. Stone, on trial.

JUDGE MCCONNELL—Contested motion in 74,723, McLaughlin vs. Lovejoy. Submitted cases: 1,936, 1,975.

APPELLATE COURT—Motions.

JUDGE GRESHAM—Submitted cases.

JUDGE BLODGETT—Criminal trials.

JUDGE SCALES—In re Roberts. (Petn. of O'Brien.)

JUDGE KOHLSAAT—General business.

JUDGE DRIGGS—Branch 1. Nos. 118, 820.

JUDGE KRETZLER—Branch 3. No call.

Illinois Appellate Court (Second District.)

OTTAWA, Ill., Dec. 11.—[Special.]—The proceedings in the Appellate Court today were:

Steele vs. Shaffer: time to file appellee's briefs extended to 30 days.

Piano Manufacturing Company vs. Parmenter: motion to tax costs of abstracts reserved to hearing.

Wilson vs. Challis; time to file briefs extended ten days.

Russell vs. Thomas: motion by appellee to strike bill of exceptions from files.

Waterman vs. Alden; motion for time to file reply briefs.

Hawk vs People; motion by appellant for time to file briefs.

Knapp vs. Jones: appeal to Supreme Court allowed on filing bond in sum of $400 in twenty days.

Kankakee Coal Company vs. Crane Bros; appeal to Supreme Court on filing bond in sum of $300 in twenty days.

Smith vs People, for use; same order.

Opinions were filed in the following cases:

Hiatt vs. Degroiser: affirmed.

Brotherton vs. Brakemen vs. Knowles; affirmed.

Wilmerton vs. Sample; reversed and remanded; separate opinion: Lacey.

Chase vs. Nelson; reversed and remanded.

Illinois Central Railroad Co. vs. Slater; affirmed.

Adjourned to 2 p. m. Tuesday next.

United States Supreme Court.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 11.—[Special.]—The Supreme Court of the United States transacted the following business today:

Nathan Frank of St. Louis, Mo., James P. Flick of Bedford, Ia., and Theodore L. Burnett and George B. Eastin of Louisville were admitted to practice.

751—The United States, appellant, vs. The Central Pacific Railroad Company; appeal from the Court of Claims. This appeal, so far as it relates to the sum of $834,964.31 for services rendered the Government, dismissed, per stipulation of counsel, on motion of Mr. Joseph K. McCannon of counsel for the appellee.

114—The United States, appellant, vs. William M. Griffith; appeal from the Court of Claims; dismissed on motion of Mr. Assistant Attorney-General Maury for the appellant.

115—David Preston et al., plaintiffs in error, vs. James B. Prather et al. Suggestion of death of David Preston, and appearance by Mr. Justice Field for William D. Preston, executors, etc., as parties plaintiffs in error in the cause filed and entered on motion of Mr. John P. Wilson for the plaintiffs in error.

115—Jane B. Preston et al., executors, etc., plaintiffs in error, vs. James B. Prather et al. Argued by Mr. John P. Wilson and Mr. F. B. Groscup for the plaintiffs in error and by Mr. H. W. Jackson for the defendants in error.

Lilly E. Conger et al., plaintiffs in error, vs. The United States. Argument continued by Mr. George R. Peck for the plaintiffs in error.

Indiana Supreme Court.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Dec. 11.—[Special.]—The decisions of the Indiana Supreme Court today were as follows:

Annie McDermot vs. Maggie Cornwall, Monroe C. C.; on motion of appit. appeal dismissed.

Charles Thain vs. Adam Rudisell, Allen S. C.: reversed.

Francis Swales vs. Sarah J. Jackson et al., Ohio C. C.: reversed.

William Gemmitts vs. Philip F. Sedinger, Ripley C. C.; affirmed.

Hiram S. Hawkins et al. vs. State of Indiana, Daviess C. C.; affirmed.

William Johnson vs. James W. Hess, Marion S. C.; petition for rehearing overruled.

Illinois Appellate Court (Third District).

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Dec. 11.—[Special.]—Today's proceedings in the Appellate Court, Third District, were as follows:

Willis vs. Downs, motion for appeal to Supreme Court and certificate of importance.

Nos. 11, 16, 32, 50, 62, 65, and 91 were taken on call.

Grand Excursion to Dayton, Ohio, and Return Via the Monon Route.

Tickets will be sold Friday, Dec. 12, good to return Sunday, Dec. 14, at the rate of $3 for the round trip. Apply at City Ticket Office, 73 Clark street. Train leaves Dearborn Station at 8:25 p. m.

NEW INCORPORATIONS.

SPRINGFIELD, ILL., DEC. 11.—(SPECIAL.)—Licenses to incorporate new companies were issued today by the Secretary of State as follows:

The Illinois Aluminum Plating company, at Chicago; capital stock, $5,000,000; to plate all kinds of metal with aluminium; incorporators, Franklin Babcock, Edward G. Fish, and David H. Wilson.

The Sanitary Paint company, at Chicago; capital stock, $25,000; for the manufacture of paints and decorative materials; to do a general decorative business; incorporators, Charles Wallace, G. E. Schroef, and J. J. Duck.

The Standard Tribune Light company, at Wateska; capital stock, $8,000; to furnish electric light and power; incorporators, J. B. Hooper, Free P. Morris, and Alfred Morris.

The Du Quoin Electric Light, Power, and Heat company, at Du Quoin; capital stock, $10,000; to furnish light, power, and heat; incorporators, A. J. Blakeslee, Henry Willis, and E. Lyon.

The Chicago Sawdust and Shavings company, at Chicago; capital stock, $30,000; to do a general business in sawdust and shavings; incorporators, J. D. Ottley, T. M. Ottley, and Grace L. Ottley.

The Stewart-Godfrey company, at Chicago; capital stock $1,000,000; for the manufacture of lubricators; incorporators, James J. Stewart, Everett D. Godfrey, Philetus Smith, Alvin M. Bentley, Stearns F. Smith, and Arthur E. Stowe.

F. A. Meidinger, Secretary of the Cash Buyer's Mercantile Union, filed a certificate to record the increase of the capital stock of the company from $25,000 to $250,000, and changing the name of the company to the Cash Buyer's Union.

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

THE FOLLOWING TRANSFERS OF CITY REAL estate for $1,000 and upwards were filed for record yesterday:

Vincennes av, bet Sixty-ninth and Seventieth sts, w f, 25 ft to alley, dated Nov. 14 (T. D. Howell to Wisdom & Thompson)..... $ 1,000

May st, 45 ft n of Seventy-third, s f, 25x125 ft, dated Nov. 14 (Wisdom & Thompson to T. D. Howell)..... 1,400

Halsted st, n e cor Logan, w f, 21.6x75 ft, dated Nov. 22 (Fannie S. Fay to Guerin & Powers)..... 7,500

Center av, 160 ft n of Nineteenth st, w f, 25x100 ft, dated Nov. 22 (A. and D. Machek to F. and R. Machek)..... 4,250

Fillmore st, n w cor of Albany av, s f, 24x124 ft, dated Dec. 1 (L. E. & F. H. Sprague to P. F. Degnan)..... 1,200

Western av, fifth s of Thompson st, e f, 25x125 ft, dated Dec. 3 (P. M. Lagont to H. Hansen)..... 1,000

Evans av, 66 ft s of Sixty-fourth st, w f, 24x125 ft, dated Oct. 16 (L. B. & F. E. Walker to M. McKay)..... 1,200

Ogden av, s e cor of Washington blvd, 166 ft to alley, dated June 26 (The Chicago Society of the New Jerusalem to the Sons of American Improvement Co.)..... 20,000

Vincennes av, between Seventy-eighth and Seventy-ninth sts, w f, 50x124 ft, dated Nov. 3 (Mahoney to Lewrin, n f, 50x100 W. dated Nov, 6 (Neil McEwell to G. R. Baird)..... 1,100

One Hundred and Twenty-first st, s e corner of Sheridan av, to be sold by sheriff, 75 ft to alley, with w f, 75 ft to alley on Walnut st, dated Dec. 10 (C. Murphy to R. J. Murphy)..... 8,200

Paxton av, between Seventy-fifth and Seventy-sixth sts, w f, 50x125 ft, dated Nov. 29 (Boyd & Hall to H. and C. Claflin)..... 1,500

North Park av, n e cor of Rosco, w f, 25x110 ft, dated Oct. 29 (J. R. Brosseau to A. Goldspohn)..... 2,000

Rosemont st, 200 ft w of Wright, s f, 50x112½ ft, dated Dec. 10 (C. P. Johnson to M. M. Johnson)..... 8,000

Rosemont st, 250 ft w of Wright, s f, 50x112½ ft, dated Dec. 10 (M. M. Johnson to D. W. Johnson)..... 4,000

Oakley av, 66 ft n of Belmont av, w f, 33x125 ft, dated Nov. 18 (E. W. Ferguson to M. Heyenberger)..... 1,150

Sixty-third st, 75 ft w of Grand, s f, 25x110 ft, dated Nov. 10 (J. P. Dohney to S. W. Filch)..... 2,025

Fulton st, 75 ft w of West Forty-fourth, n f, 25x100 ft, dated Dec. 9 (H. H. Porter to A. C. Kroeter)..... 1,250

Harding av, 102 ft s of Grand, e f, 102x124 ft, dated Nov. 18 (Thomas J. Diven to R. J. McEntee)..... 1,700

Hawthorne av, s s cor of Blackhawk st, w f, 15x125 ft, dated Nov. 11 (George A. Robins to A. Hoser)..... 1,000

Winthrop av, 250 ft n of Bryn Mawr, w f, 50 x150 ft, dated Nov. 28 (J. A. McDowell to T. L. Steadman)..... 2,250

Und ½ of 8 lots, Blk 3, Coles' pt, w ½ n e ¼, Sec. 5, 37, 14, dated Sept. 20 (E. R. Nourse to E. Noble)..... 1,400

Center av, 191 ft s of Fifty-ninth st, w f, 25x124 ft, dated Nov. 21 (J. A. Anderson to J. S. Wolfe)..... 1,700

Huron st, 311 ft e of Hoyne av, s f, 24x100 ft, dated Nov. 25 (L. Latken to L. Berg)..... 1,000

Lots 122 and 123, Blk 1, Young & Clybourn's second add to Kensington, dated Nov. 11 (Young & Clarkson to A. E. R. Cooper)..... 1,500

Mayer's sec of McMullen court, s f, 25x100 ft, dated Dec. 16 (F. Dvorak to F. Ziska)..... 4,000

Same property, dated Dec. 10 (F. Ziska to M. Augustin)..... 4,000

Hurst st, 75 ft n of Robey, e f, 24x100 ft, dated Nov. 25 (C. Thiselew to A. Carlson)..... 1,000

Nebraska st, 275 ft e of Laflin, s f, 25x100 ft, dated Dec. 8 (Est. of P. B. O'Connor to F. Leeson)..... 1,000

6⅞ acres in s e ¼ of Sec. 31, 40, 13, dated Sept. 3 (J. Albright to H. P. Hatch)..... 12,000

Oakley av, n of Fourteenth st, s f, 37 ft to alley, dated Nov. 11 (J. J. Clark to E. C. Baumgarten)..... 2,300

Farragut av, s e cor of Seventy-seventh st, 24 acres, dated Sept. 20 (B. B. Watson to W. D. McKey et al.)..... 11,000

Greenwood av, 141 ft e of Fifty-fifth st, s f, 39 ½x124½ ft, dated Dec. 11 (M. T. Field to M. Healy)..... 2,250

Greenwood av, adj above, 25.12x124½ ft, dated Oct. 31 (Same to Same)..... 2,250

Greenwood av, s and adj above, 26.7x124½ ft, dated Oct. 31 (Same to J. Enright)..... 2,250

Sixty-first st, 50 ft e of Calumet av, s f,

NORTH SIDE REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—BARGAIN—
Lincoln Park Boarding-st., NEAR FULLERTON-AV., a pretty 9-room frame and frame barn; lot 25x125; price, $4,500, ½ cash.
E. A. CUMMINGS & CO.
S. e. cor. Madison and La Salle.

FOR SALE—
ON BELLEVUE-PLACE.
One of the handsomest houses on this desirable street.
TUKEY & BOWEN.
103 Washington-st.

FOR SALE— FOR SALE—
LA SALLE-AV.,
Near Oak-st.; brick and stone residence; 13 rooms; all modern conveniences; lot 22x150; price, $14,500.
WILLIAM A. MERIGOLD & CO.,
156 and 158 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—BY BRAY, GARVEY & CO.
FINE MANUFACTURING SITE,
Orchard-st., between Kingsbury and Market, south of Kinzie; 99x209 to alley; will lease for 99 years or sell cheap; will furnish money to build at once; 6 per cent.
Room 1004 Chicago Opera-House Building.

FOR SALE—NORTH SIDE RESIDENCES—LARGE
and small. H. O. STONE & CO. 206 La Salle-st.

HYDE PARK REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—PORTER & COMPANY.
We offer some special bargains adapted to dull times and quick buyers. For a short time only.
F. W. COR. SHERIDAN-AV. AND 61ST-ST., NEAR PLAISANCE.

FOR SALE—this is a rare offering.
FIVE ELEVATED R. R. LOTS ALL RUN ON 63D.
We have 200 feet choice frontage on 63d-st., near Cottage Grove.
25 feet on Cottage Grove, north of 64th.
50 feet on Maryland-av., north of 64th.
At present prices there is 50 per cent margin in this property in the next twelve months.
WE HAVE A NUMBER OF FINE INCOME-PAYING BUSINESS PROPERTIES.
HOUSES EVERYWHERE.
LOTS EVERYWHERE.
ACRES EVERYWHERE.
PORTER & CO., R. 315, 85 Dearborn.
S. J. M. PORTER. W. B. SHARP.

FOR SALE—
Cottage Grove-av., 50x131, east front, between 49d and 50th-sts., with frame improvements; well rented; this is the best bargain on the avenues.
W. F. TAYLOR & CO.,
304 Tacoma Building.

FOR SALE—
Five new lots, graded and sidewalked, between Jackson Park (World's Fair site) and South Chicago, 66d-st.; price only $500 to $700 per lot, ¼ cash. Thousands of houses needed there. Chicken-coop would rent.
THEODORE WINNINGHAM,
Rooms 46, 47, and 48, 115 Dearborn.

FOR SALE—
LAKE-AV., NEAR 46TH-ST.
Three elegant 10-room houses.
Modern in every respect.
Electric gas lighting, bells, etc.
Hardwood finish; exceptionally well built.
MEAD & COE.
149 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—COTTAGE GROVE, NEAR THE
Parkhurst, 48x133, $210. Oglesby-st., and 50th, 200x125, $1,000. Spencer-av., 25-ft. lots, $160. Here is three choice bargains.
E. H. THARP & CO.,
87 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—
Drexel-av., 50x150, east front, near 62d-st., $10 per foot, a low value if taken at once.
W. F. TAYLOR & CO.,
304 Tacoma Building.

FOR SALE—
JEFFERY-AV., NEAR 86TH-ST.,
56x125. Will divide. Price per foot, $30. Something good for the money.
MEAD & COE,
149 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—STATE-ST., NEAR 39TH-ST., 80x170.
Wabash-av., s. f., 200x125, corner 77th-st.
H. A. HULBURD, 38 Metropolitan Block.

FOR SALE—A BARGAIN.
I have the finest corner in Woodlawn Park, 100x125 feet, that I will sell to party paying cash as a bargain. P. F. WOLFF, R. 611, 218 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—A GOOD CORNER, CHEAP, 55X125, ON
Elizabeth and 32d-sts., 2 blocks east of Jeffery-av., less than 60 per ft.; also some inside lots cheap. E. 106th-st., 100 Fifth-av.

FOR SALE—
I have near main entrance to World's Fair, 2x75 on 56th-st., just west of Stony Island-av.; investigate this, if you want the best bargain in Hyde Park.
W. J. NICHOLS & CO.,
304 Tacoma Building.

FOR SALE—300 FT. ON SOUTH PARK-AV. AND 300
ft. on Vernon-av., corner 78th-st.; all at $2.50 per foot.
A. H. KINKAID,
31, 116 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—CHAMPLAIN-AV., NORTH OF 87TH-
st., 50-ft. lot for $35 per ft.; this is a bargain; is near cable and steam cars; Seventy-fifth-st. is an improved thoroughfare. R. NOTCHBSE & CO., 152 La Salle-st., Rooms 14 and 15.

FOR SALE—A MODERN 9-ROOM RESIDENCE
on Wharton-av. and 64th-st. WM. STEWART. Address Z 96, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—CORNER 61ST-ST. AND DREXEL-
av., 50x150 feet; 10 per cent less than market. T. C. RIVERA, 905 Tacoma Building.

FOR SALE—300 FEET, INCLUDING TWO COR-
ners, on South Park and Calumet-ave. and 62d-st.; $5 per foot; must close today; worth average, $100 per foot. C. MAY, 905 Tacoma Building.

FOR SALE—ST. LAWRENCE-A.V.—BARGAIN—50X
125, north of 64th-st.; paved street and stone sidewalk; only $35 per foot; easy terms.
O. L. BENEDICT, 125 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—
CORNER—WHARTON-AV.
Fine corner on Wharton-av., north of 55th-st., 350 feet. Price $125 per foot.
SNOW & DICKINSON,
Cor. Dearborn and Washington-sts.

FOR SALE—SPECIAL BARGAIN BY OWNER—
Lot in Peoples Park, near depot, $19; corner Greenwood-av. and 51st-st., $35. L. C. WAGNER, 79 Dearborn-st., room 18.

FOR SALE—OGLESBY-AV. CORNER NORTH OF
63d-st., 90x160, at $120 per foot; $5,000 cash. Address Z 18, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—MOAK & DUTHIL, 116 LA SALLE. 50-
ft. lots, Ellis-av., near 63d-st.....$ 50
63d-st. and Langley-av., near 63d-st.....250
Lots on Halsted-st.....800

FOR SALE—
A big bargain in Woodlawn; a beautiful corner, 86x125, with improvements all in street; price only $7,500; for a few days at this price.
W. F. TAYLOR & CO.,
304 Tacoma Building.

FOR SALE—LOOK AT THIS BARGAIN—50X125,
on Greenwood-av., between 64th and 65th-sts., w. f., at $35 per foot.
BRAY, GARVEY & CO., Room W, Rookery.

FOR SALE—EVANS-AV., NEXT STREET TO
Cottage Grove-av., 25-foot lot north of 64th-st.; $145; a decided bargain. E. F. HUTCHINS & CO., 115 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—25 FT. ON CHAMPLAIN-AV., NEAR
71st-st.; only $250. BOWES & CRUICKSHANK, 97 and 99 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—CHOICE SITE FOR A FIRST-CLASS
apartment building with steam; a rare bargain, corner of 43d-st. and Oakenwald-av., right at the station of Ill. Central. As a speculation, also, there is a rare chance. Some thousand dollars to spend before spring. E. HUTCHINS & CO., 154 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—RARE BARGAIN—2 LOTS ON 79TH-
st., near Lake Michigan, and one west of Illinois Central station; 3 lots very cheap on Ontario-av.; 4 of 5 blocks from Jackson Park; a great bargain south of Fullerton and near to it. Call quick.
I. S. MAHAN, 204 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—MAKE YOUR WIFE AND FAMILY A
Christmas present of a home; modern cottage, 419 Wabash-av., 6 rooms, bath, brick basement; new paper; sanitary plumbing; large lot; $2,600; $250 cash; $25 monthly. D. W. STORRS, 6732 Wentworth-av., or 95 Bookery.

FOR SALE—5158 PRAIRIE-AV.—A 2-STORY 8-
room stone-front house, finished in hardwood; all modern; price $5,500. C. B. OTT, Owner, 5540 State-st.

FOR SALE—$250 CASH BUYS LOT 11, BLOCK 22,
Schell-av., near 74th, 22x125, with stone foundation; worth $1,500. Owner, Room 27, 69 Dearborn-st.

LAKE VIEW REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—RAVENSWOOD—$2 FT. LOT ON
Ashland-av., $1,250. R. N. LLOYD & CO., 167 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—LAKE VIEW LOTS AND HOUSES.
Large list to all parts of Lake View. Offices Argyle Park, Edgewater. DAVIS & BROWN, 103 Washington-st.

CICERO REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—BY OWNER—LOTS IN BLOCK
corner Harrison and Scoville-sts., one block from South Ridgeland Station, on Chicago & Wisconsin Central line; 3 trains daily; only 25 minutes' ride from city; streets graded; stone sidewalks, which run to Madison-st.; $250 and up; cash $100, balance $10 per month. Lots in next block are selling now for $500, to have $50 more lots on Madison, east of Union-av. left from 10 acres we sold; will sell them 30 per cent below market price. We are also closing out a syndicate in next block. Come and see us before they are gone.
J. W. & J. H. McDERMOTT.
Room 1004 Chicago Opera-House Building.

LAKE REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—LOTS ON STEWART-AV., FROM 36TH
to 38th-st.; 141x140 feet n. w. cor. Stewart-av. and 54th-st.; s. e. cor. Dickey and 36th-sts., 330 feet at Auburn Park, one block from station; houses and lots in Normal Park and Englewood, on reasonable terms from $2,500 to $12,000, with all the modern improvements, in good localities; also a subdivision at 49th and Loomis-sts., with station on same, on the C. R. I. and P. R. R.; dummy branch; lots are 25x125 ft. to 16-ft. alley; will make liberal terms and cheap prices.
JOHN A. BARTLETT, Room 31 Otis Block, No. 251 La Salle-st., or No. 6321 Perry-av., Englewood.

FOR SALE—SOUTH SIDE—
Several choice corners on 62d-st., west of Ashland-av.; bargain.
GEORGE M. SCHMIDT,
419 Chamber of Commerce Bldg.

FOR SALE—AUBURN PARK—ELEGANT NEW 8-
room residence fronting lake; one of the handsomest places in the park. Address Z 58, Tribune.

JEFFERSON REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—BARGAIN IN A CHOICE 87½ FT.
corner in Irving Park near depot; easy terms. Address Z 50, Tribune office.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—
AUSTIN.
We have for sale the choicest residence and business property in this thriving and popular suburb. We have also
A BEAUTIFULLY ILLUSTRATED CIRCULAR
Showing the improvements which are actually located on the property we offer for sale, with
PLATS, PRICES AND PARTICULARS.
We will mail to any address free of charge.
SEND FOR IT.
McAULEY & ELLIOTT,
207 Chamber of Commerce Building,
Washington and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—
WHAT CAN A MAN DO
That will pay better than to buy
160x150 on Evanston's finest street
For $3,500 on easy terms?
It is on Forest-av., north of Lincoln-av.
H. C. LOCKWOOD,
Room 44, 115 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—
20 PER CENT INCOME.
STORE AND FLAT BUILDING, NEW, RENTED AT $55 PER MONTH; PRICE $2,150, ALL CASH; NORTH SHORE SUBURB.
BOWERMAN, FARNUM & WARE.
Tel. 3831. 83 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—
ROGERS PARK.
200 feet frontage, near Milwaukee depot, with improvements; greatly under market.
SNOW & DICKINSON,
Cor. Dearborn and Washington-sts.

FOR SALE—BIG BARGAINS IN LOTS AT FERN-
wood, Rosemont, and Pullman; easy terms; good suburban service. Call for free plats, tickets, etc.
J. H. VAN VLISSINGEN & BRO.,
91 Dearborn-st., main floor.

FOR SALE—SNAP—BLOCK 7, MAYWOOD, ONE
blk. from depot; worth $12,000; can be had for $6,000, for 3 days, ½ cash. WHITE, 94 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—
RAVINA.
24-acre tract, near depot and Sheridan-road, backed by a ravine; very low for cash; close to costly residences to be built next summer; no more beautiful suburban lots. North Shore Land Co., 152 La Salle-st., Rooms 14 and 15.

ACRE PROPERTY.

FOR SALE—6¾ ACRES—
Indiana-av. and 90th-st., N. W. ¼ S. 27, 37.
MEAD & COE.,
149 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN—STICKNEY ACRES.
40 acres in Section 1, Palos, on railroad and two section lines, at a special low price for this week only; 20 only to bona-fide buyer. Apply to owner, Z 116, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—40 ACRES AT CLYDE, ON THE C., B.
and Q. and new line of Illinois Central, within 2 minutes' walk of station on both roads. Fine high land and a beautiful piece for subdivision; has nearly 700 feet frontage on Ogden-av.
TURNER & BOND, 102 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—BLOCKS OF 5 ACRES EACH, DE-
sirably located, fronting on Blackhawk, 60th, 61st, Center-av., and Lathrop-st.; choice bargains.
A. B. SOUTHARD, Room 94, 115 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—GRIFFITH, IND.—
40 ACRES,
near depot; a great bargain.
MEAD & COE.,
149 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—CICERO—7 ACRES ON AUSTIN-AV.,
near Division-st.; choice and cheap.
MEAD & COE.,
149 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—20 ACRES—
63d and Blanchard-av., convenient to two depots; ripe for subdivision.
MEAD & COE.,
149 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—CHOICE ACRES—
10 acres cor. Yates-av. and 51st-st.; want an offer. GEORGE M. SCHMIDT,
419 Chamber of Commerce Bldg.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—
50 acres at Western Springs,
BRAY, GARVEY & CO., Exclusive Agents.
Room W, The Rookery.

FOR SALE—BARGAIN AT TOLLESTON—40 A. M.
mile from station; $250. BRAY, GARVEY & CO., Room W, Rookery.

FOR SALE—9 ACRES ON C. AND N. W. AT $250 PER
acre; adjoining property held at $500; this is a snap. A. M. MOTHERSHEAD, 125 Dearborn-st., Room 204.

FOR SALE—COTTAGE GROVE-AV. ACRES; THE
only tract available for subdivision north of Dauphin Park on Cottage Grove-av.; exclusive sale.
R. S. BREED & CO., 311 Chamber of Commerce.

FOR SALE—ACRES AND FARMS.
L. F. NARAMORE, Downers' Grove, Ill.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—200 ACRES, IMPROVED, THREE
miles from gas town and depot; splendid black soil; a bargain at $20 per acre; school-house on land. Address J. A. ENGLE, Francesville, Ind.

FOR SALE—400 FARMS IN ALL BEST STATES;
cheap for cash and part cash; send for our new list.
ROWLEY & BLACK,
85 Washington-st., Chicago.

OTHER REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—FLORIDA ORANGE GROVES—THE
orange groves near De Land, in Volusia County, Florida, belonging to the estate of O. N. Hull, deceased, must be sold to settle the estate; these groves comprise more than two hundred acres of the finest of the orange groves of Florida and will be sold in tracts to suit purchasers; more than half are bearing trees. Until December 25th, 1890, address the undersigned at Cedar Rapids, Iowa. After December 25th address JOHN T. LIDDLE, De Land, Florida. NELSON HULL, JOHN T. LIDDLE, Executors.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—
EVANSTON.
Modern house in good locality; price $7,000 to $9,000. Address Z 76, Tribune office.

WANTED—FOR CASH BUYER—75 OR 100 FEET
front; best part of Ashland-av.; vacant or poorly improved. Can make quick sale.
P. E. STANLEY-WINSTON CO.,
233 West Madison-st.

WANTED—ALL OWNERS OF REAL ESTATE
wanting prompt cash sale call on us; no expense or commission unless sale is made.
HEFER & MUELLER, 178 La Salle-st.

WANTED—BUSINESS PROPERTY, IMPROVED,
on North side, at not over $15,000 for cash buyer.
GRIFFIN & WRIGHT, 185 La Salle-st.

WANTED—TO BUY, ACRE PROPERTY OR LOTS
to build 100 fine houses, none to cost less than $3,000; all detached. Address A. E. RIDD, 70 East Madison-st.

WANTED—A HOUSE ON WEST SIDE, ABOUT
$12,000, for cash and West side residence lots; give particulars. Address P. O. Box 558, Chicago.

WANTED—DOWN-TOWN FEE, LEASED FOR 99
years, from $1,000,000 to $200,000 cash ready for well improved property; customer waiting.
P. F. WOLFF, R. 611, 218 La Salle-st.

WANTED—A DOWN-TOWN FEE LEASED FOR 99
years, improved, $200,000 cash in bank, for something choice at 5 per cent. F. M. CLARKE, 85 Dearborn-st., Room 635.

WANTED—ONE OR TWO STORY BUILDING
anywhere in city limits containing 30,000 or 40,000 square feet, with about 25 h.-p. engine; old building will do.
OGDEN & McNAUGHTON,
85 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—AN EASTERN MANUFACTURING
concern employing 300 hands desires a site near Chicago, with R. R. facilities; submit what you have to offer. Address Y 75, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO BUY—STOCK OF THE JUNCTION
Railway and Union Stock-Yards Co. Address P.-O. Box 586, Chicago.

WANTED—FROM OWNERS—ACRES NEAR TOL-
leston, Lake County, Indiana; give legal description, lowest price, and terms. Address Z 95, Tribune.

WANTED—LOTS, BLOCKS, AND ACRES ON
north side, between Evanston and Waukegan. H. M. ERSKINE JR. & CO., 106 La Salle-st.

WANTED—HYDE PARK PROPERTY FOR CUS-
tomers. Owners wishing to sell and able to give bargains please call or send us word. E. E. HOTCHKISS & CO., 152 La Salle-st., Rooms 14 and 15.

WANTED—FOR CASH CUSTOMER—50 FEET
corner on any of the avenues southeast of State and 39th-sts., between Evanston and Waukegan. H. M. ERSKINE JR. & CO., 106 La Salle-st.

WANTED—HOUSE EAST OF INDIANA-AV., BE-
tween 31st and 35th-sts.; part cash, balance suburban property or Florida orange grove in exchange. Address, with full particulars and numbers, change, J. F. NELSON, 2220 South Park-av.

TO EXCHANGE.

EXCHANGE—80 ACRES IN PALOS, SOUTHWEST
block fronting on railroad, $60 per acre; want city property. P. E. YOAKUM & CO., 79 Dearborn, Room 1.

EXCHANGE—WILL TAKE PART MERCHAN-
dise, jewelry, furniture, etc., on first payment for lots in finest suburb near Chicago; 30 minutes' ride. Address Z 64, Tribune office.

EXCHANGE—80 ACRES OF LAND, CLEAR
Eworth $15 per acre, for a pair of good road horses.
JOHN S. THOMAS, 235 Park-av.

EXCHANGE—$4,500 WORTH CLEAR VACANT
South Side; want clear farm or improved city property. P. E. YOAKUM & CO., 79 Dearborn, Room 1.

FOR EXCHANGE—
Illinois farms for Chicago equities.
Western farms and lands ditto.
25 feet, vacant, Jackson Park, ditto.
Very choice and flats for farms.
$7,000 cool equities for equity.
800 acres, fine improved, near Chicago, for clear Chicago improved.
Come and see us for all kinds of bargains. Sell everything at bed rock.
ROWLEY & BLACK, 85 Washington-st.

FOR EXCHANGE—HIGHLY IMPROVED, WELL
stocked 160-acre choice wheat farm and $28,000 cash for $180,000 good Chicago property. Address Owner, Z 59, Tribune office.

TO EXCHANGE—FINE ORANGE GROVE; TREES
all bearing; Marion County, Florida; this is a valuable income property, in the healthiest part of Florida; clear of incumbrance; want Chicago improved; might take stock of merchandise. Address Y 76, Tribune office.

TO EXCHANGE—WEST SIDE—
New corner building on Paulina-st. of nine flats; fully rented, paying 7 per cent net on valuation of $24,000; want to exchange the equity of about $12,000 for clear property in Chicago.
E. S. HAWLEY, 101 Washington-st.

TO EXCHANGE—FINE FARM, ALSO STOCK OF
merchandise, for city or suburban residence. Address A 146, Tribune office.

TO EXCHANGE—CLEAR LOTS IN A WESTERN
city for vacant lots on Grand or 12, Tribune office.

TO EXCHANGE—$600 FINE COUPE AND HORSE
for lot, and will put in some cash. Room 6, 102 Washington-st.

TO EXCHANGE—TEN (10) LOTS, BUSINESS
frontage in Austin Park and Austin-av., two blocks from depot, clear of incumbrance, for clear improved farms in Iowa or Illinois. PORTER & CO., R. 315, 85 Dearborn-st.

TO EXCHANGE FOR STOCK OF HARDWARE—
Equity $2,300 in new residence at Auburn Park. Address Z 85, Tribune office.

TO EXCHANGE—HORSES FOR GOOD PHAETON
and harness. Apply at The Orleans, 1328 Michigan-av.

TO EXCHANGE—HAVE NEW BUSINESS BLOCK,
1 price $60,000; want $30,000 vacant property for my equity; let me see you now. THOS. CLUCK, 82, 84 La Salle-st.

TO EXCHANGE—CLEAR LOT AT NEW STOCK-
Yards and $25 cash for good piano. Y 7, Tribune.

TO EXCHANGE—A FINE HORSE AND BUGGY
for good suburban lot; will put in some cash or assume. Address Y 4, Tribune office.

WANTED—GOOD PIANO FOR PART PAYMENT
in Al lot at Chicago Lawn. J. W. O. JOHNSON, 501 Tacoma Bldg.

WILL EXCHANGE A FINE FARM, SEVENTY
miles from Chicago, for house arranged for two families or will assume if necessary. A 125, Tribune.

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE—80 ACRES OF
land in Southern Illinois for saloon or grocery store. Address Z 85, Tribune office.

WANTED—CLEAR LOTS ON NORTH OR SOUTH
Side for fine residences at Auburn Park and small farm in Central Illinois. Room 604 Inter-Ocean Building.

WANTED—WELL LOCATED SOUTH SIDE LOTS
or acres for fine residences in city of 15,000 inhabitants in Central Illinois and 35 acres adjoining corporation, same place. Room 604 Inter-Ocean Bldg.

WANTED—FARM OF 40 TO 80 ACRES WITHIN
30 miles of Chicago on Northwestern, St. Paul, or Wis. Central R. R. for part cash and good residence in Hyde Park. Address Z 80, Tribune office.

640 ACRES OF LAND NEAR WINAMAC, IND.,
to trade for Chicago property. J. W. LINES, 1420 West Madison-st.

REAL ESTATE LOANS.

ANY AMOUNT OF MONEY LOANED ON CHICA-
go real estate, funds on hand, at lowest rates; property examined promptly and no charge made for drawing papers.
J. H. VAN VLISSINGEN & BRO.,
91 Dearborn-st., main floor.

ANY AMOUNT OF MONEY TO LOAN ON CEN-
tral business property at 5 and 6 per cent.
JAMES P. KIRKLAND & CO.,
119 and 121 La Salle-st.

D. M. ERSKINE JR. & CO., 106 LA SALLE-ST.,
have money to loan on city and north shore suburban property at lowest rates.

GREENEBAUM SONS BANKERS
Madison and La Salle-sts.
LOANS MADE ON CHICAGO REAL ESTATE AT LOWEST RATES.

LARGE AMOUNT OF MONEY TO LOAN ON CHI-
cago real estate at 5, 5½, and 6 per cent; funds on hand; no delay or charge for examining; large loans at low rates a specialty. PETER VAN VLISSINGEN, 95 Washington-st.

LOANS ON REAL ESTATE IN COOK COUNTY.
Lincoln building loans made promptly at current rates. BARTLETT, GIBBS & CO., 167 Dearborn-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON CITY REAL ESTATE AT
5, 5½, AND 6 PER CENT.
Special rates on large amounts.
612 DEVLY LOES, 83-87 Dearborn-st.

MONEY LOANED WITHOUT COMMISSION AT
LOWEST CURRENT RATES
ON IMPROVED REAL ESTATE.
B. PRINDIVILLE, Room 94, 115 Dearborn-st.

MONEY LOANED AT LOWEST RATES ON IM-
PROVED CITY PROPERTY IN ANY AMOUNT.
MONEY ON HAND. W. A. MERRIGOLD & CO.,
Room 41, 167 Dearborn-st. and 155 La Salle-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON REAL-ESTATE SECURITY
in sums to suit. WRIGHT & TURNER,
167 Dearborn-st., Room 410.

MONEY TO LOAN ON IMPROVED REAL ES-
tate in Chicago or suburbs at 6 per cent; no commission. HUTCHINSON & CUFF, 95 Ashland Block.

MONEY LOANED ON REAL ESTATE AT LOW
est rates. E. A. CUMMINGS & CO., E. S. JUDD, Loan Dept. Mgr. s. e. cor. Madison and La Salle-sts.

PETERSON & BAY, BANKERS, S. W. COR LA
Salle and Randolph-sts., loan money on improved real estate at lowest rates of interest.

TO LOAN ON REAL ESTATE—$500, $1,000, $1,500,
$2,000; can make quick loans.
COOPER & BURHANS, 115 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—MONEY TO LOAN ON GOOD INSIDE
improved property, 6 per cent; most always have a few good loans on hand.
J. H. WHITESIDE & CO.,
171 La Salle-st.
Tel. 620.

WANTED—LOAN OF $6,000 5 YEARS AT 5 PER
cent on improved farm of 160 acres within 80 rods in Clinton County, Iowa; good land, well improved; title perfect; will pay interest as desired and expenses. Address Lock-Box 75, Clinton, Clinton Co., Iowa.

$3,500 TO LOAN ON CHICAGO PROPERTY—
Principal and interest payable in Chicago. No agents. Address Z 19, Tribune office.

$50,000 IN ONE SUM TO LOAN AT ONCE AT 5
per cent on choice improved property; down-town preferred.
BOWERMAN, FARNUM & WARE,
83 Dearborn-st.

TO LEASE.

TO LEASE—
FOR 99 YEARS,
26X100 FT. TO ALLEY ON
MADISON-ST., EAST OF HALSTED.
Will lease for 99 years at a valuation of 6 per cent on $1,200 per foot and taxes. No revaluation.
Old improvements now rent for $130 per month.
Address Y 10, Tribune office.

TO LEASE—99 YEARS—NO REVALUATION—
LIGHT ON FOUR SIDES.

50x100	
75x100	
100x100	Harrison, near Desplaines-st.
175x100	
100x125	Pan-Handle and Northern Pacific R. R. Sys-
150x125	tems and Taylor-st. Can furnish any size
250x125	wanted.
2,000x125	

Address owner, (Tel. 2737)
J. W. HEDENBERG, 102 Washington-st.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

CASH PAID FOR FURNITURE OF PRIVATE
residences; all kinds of household goods bought at liberal prices. Call on us before selling. FIDELITY STORAGE WAREHOUSE, 83 Van Buren-st.

FOR SALE—
Old newspapers at
25 cents per hundred.
TRIBUNE COUNTING ROOM.

FOLDING BEDS TILL YOU CAN REST; ALL
kinds. Empire Parlor Bedstead Co., 333 W. Madison-st.

HIGHEST CASH PRICE PAID FOR USED FUR-
niture, carpets, and household goods; entire furniture of hotels and private residences purchased without delay. W., 21 Park-av.

LOOK, LOOK, YOUNG WOMAN—
$20 CASH WILL FURNISH YOUR FLAT,
$15 will furnish your suite rooms.
$10 will buy $100 worth furniture.
$5 will buy $50 worth furniture from the
EMPIRE BEDSTEAD CO.,
281, 283, AND 285 WEST MADISON-ST,
Free suburban delivery daily.
Lowest price, largest stock, liberal terms.

STOVES—FURNACES—WE WILL SELL UNTIL
Dec. 31 heating stoves, cook stoves, ranges, or furnaces at greatly reduced prices. Largest assortment in the city. MACLEAN & RETTERER,
85 Wabash-av., second floor.

LEASEHOLDS TO SELL & WANTED.

FOR SALE—HOUSE FULL OF FURNITURE,
ready for housekeeping, with lease; rent $40; immediate possession given; price $600; part cash, balance monthly. Call at premises, 218 Washington-blvd.

FOR SALE—BY PRIVATE PARTIES, THE EN-
tire furniture, bedding, stove, dishes, range; all complete for housekeeping; all carpeted; 7-room flat, 5 closets, bath-room; North Side, within walking distance from business center, for $375 cash if taken at once. Address Z 170, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO SELL A HANDSOME FURNISHED
house, with seventeen rooms; all in perfect order; heated throughout with furnace heat; with bath-room; lease on it till 1894; will sell all as I am going out of the city. Call at 51 Peck-court.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

THE NEELY SHOE—SPLENDID VALUE—EVERY
pair warranted. Ladies' Bright Dongola Button, Common Sense and Opera lasts, A, B, C, D, E widths. PRICE, $3.00. Gentlemen's Fine Calf, Button, Lace, and Congress. PRICE $4.00.
All sizes on hand. Mail orders promptly filled. Open evenings.
NEELY BROS.,
232 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

South Side.

FOR RENT—MICHIGAN-AV., NEAR 37TH-ST.,
choice furnished residence, 9 rooms, $150. Also several other furnished and unfurnished houses and flats.
TURNER & BOND,
102 Washington-st.

TO RENT—2344 PRAIRIE-AV.,
11-room stone front house.
2341 Calumet-av., 12-room house.
A. D. HYDE, 126 Dearborn-st.

FOR RENT—BRICK HOUSE, 3187 GROVE-
land-av.—Dining-room, parlor, etc., on first floor; will rent at the low figure of $25 per month.
COOPER & BURHANS, 115 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—TRANSIENT ROOMING HOUSE;
South Side business district; furniture if desired. Inquire of BENNETT, 906 Tacoma Building.

TO RENT—$21 PER MONTH—WABASH-AV.,
near 16th-st.; 9-room house with bath; 50 ft. lot. W. M. DERBY, JR., Room 8, 125 Dearborn-st.

FOR RENT—8-ROOM COTTAGE, LARGE YARD,
186 Twenty-fourth-st. Apply to E. A. BASSETT, 109 Adams-st. or 3546 Indiana-av.

TO RENT—A FIRST-CLASS PRIVATE RESI-
dence. Particulars at 66, 68, & 70, 118 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—A TRANSIENT ROOMING HOUSE;
South Side business district; furniture if desired. Inquire of BENNETT, 906 Tacoma Building.

TO RENT—2310 MICHIGAN-AV.—HANDSOME
brick residence, 12 rooms; two baths; all conveniences; brick stable; long or short lease; reduced rent to May. Open from 3 to 5 o'clock daily.

West Side.

TO RENT—
271 W. Jackson, within walking distance of down-town, desirable 10-room frame house; rent $40.
J. C. MOLL & CO., Madison and La Salle-sts.

FOR RENT—12-ROOM BRICK, NEAR DOUGLAS
Park and Lawndale Station; modern improvements; bath, hot water, furnace, and barn, $25; 8-room brick near Garfield Park; modern improvements, bath. Owner, 34, 117 La Salle-st.

North Side.

TO RENT—263 SUPERIOR-ST.—THIS BEAUTI-
ful home can be rented at a low rental to May 1, and longer lease if desired. Apply at once
C. H. MULLIKEN,
99-101 Washington-st.

TO RENT—HOUSE, 14 ROOMS, 129 PEARSON-
st.; other houses and flats in all parts of the city. R. K. RANDOLPH, 187 La Salle, Room 97.

Lake View.

TO RENT—RAVENSWOOD—8-ROOM HOUSE;
fine condition; choice location; very desirable. R. N. LLOYD & CO., 167 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—FLATS.

South Side.

TO RENT—2 FIRST-CLASS 4-ROOM AND BATH-
room flats, with all modern improvements; each flat entirely separate; No. 4129 State-st., in the new stone-front building; second floor, $25 per month; third floor, $22.50 per month. Also, one 7-room flat, with all modern improvements, No. 117 Garfield-boulevard, near State-st. cable; this flat is furnished with furnace and gas-fixtures; price $30 per month. Also 2 6-room flats in the new brick building, Nos. 3252 and 3256 South Halsted-st., with all modern improvements; rent $16 per month. Apply to JACOB WEIL, 106 Dearborn-st., or on the premises.

TO RENT—3 ROOMS AND BATH; NEW BUILD-
ing, 538, 538, and 540 Wabash-av. Apply at building.
JAMES L. WALLER & CO.,
119 and 121 La Salle-st.

And store, 540 Wabash-av. Also large barn (24 stalls) in rear.

TO RENT—SOUTH SIDE FLATS: CHOICE
7-room flats; Calumet-av., near 37th-st.; new, modern, large, light new rooms; rent $30 to $40; convenient to cars. STANFORD & BELL, 204 and 206 LaSalle-st.

TO RENT—THREE-ROOM FLAT WITH BATH
and all conveniences on the second floor; first-class elevator and janitor service in Hodges Building, Indiana-av. and 22d-st. L. M. HODGES, 26, 101 Washington-st.

TO RENT—ONE 6-ROOM APARTMENT WITH
electric light, steam heat, gas, range, etc., in "The Allen," on Oakwood-boulevard.

TO RENT—7-ROOM FLATS; BATH, PANTRY
laundry; furnace rooms; new; very nice; Calumet-av. and 37th-st. W. D. BISHOP, 3633 Calumet-av.

TO RENT—127 AND 129 37TH-ST., NEAR COTTAGE
Grove-av., 7 very desirable 5-room flats, with W. c., bath, etc., in nice order; rent only $22 per month.
C. H. MULLIKEN, 99-101 Washington-st.

West Side.

TO RENT—
467 Western-av.—A choice flat of 6 rooms; all modern improvements; in nice order; rent low. Apply to
C. H. MULLIKEN,
99 and 101 Washington-st.

TO RENT—SIX-ROOM FLATS; JANITOR SERV-
ice. Apply at 170 Laflin-st., third flat.

North Side.

TO RENT—IN THE "OTTAWA" BUILDING,
corner Chicago-av. and N. State-st., very desirable 5-room flat; all modern conveniences; janitor service, etc.
C. H. MULLIKEN,
99-101 Washington-st.

TO RENT—58 DELAWARE-PLACE, BETWEEN
State and Rush-sts., south front, third flat, 6 rooms and bath; all conveniences; in best of condition; $35.
SNOW & DICKINSON,
Corner Dearborn and Washington-sts.

TO RENT—MODERN BRICK FLAT, 197 ONTARIO-
st., parlor floor, 5-rooms, south front; only $22.
D. W. STORRS, 217 La Salle-st., R. 355.

Hyde Park.

TO RENT—IN KENWOOD—NO. 18 46TH-ST., NEAR
Lake-av., 7 and 8 room flats; new brownstone house; finished in hardwood, and tile vestibule; private residence style and all conveniences; $25.

Lake.

TO RENT—NORMAL PARK—LIGHTEST AND
prettiest small flats in city, 6036 Yale-st., 7 and 8 rooms, $13 to $18; select tenants; janitor, etc. D. W. STORRS, 6732 Wentworth-av., or 255 Bookery.

Lake View.

TO RENT—BY FRANK WELLS, 187 LA SALLE-
st., Room 47:
1922 Clarkdale-av., frame house and barn.
1722 York-place, 7-room modern flat (upper).
1724 York-place, 6-room modern flat (lower).

TO RENT—ROOMS.

South Side.

TO RENT—EXTRA FINE ROOMS, WITH ELEC-
tric light, steam heat, etc., in "The Allen," on Oakwood-boulevard.

TO RENT—2 NICE ROOMS TO GENTLEMEN OR
gentleman and wife. 2259 Calumet-av.

TO RENT—ELEGANTLY FURNISHED ROOMS;
steam heat, hot and cold water; single and en suite; 18th-st., between Michigan and Indiana-avs. Address Z 47, Tribune office.

TO RENT—A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL RENT A
nice room, bath, heat, gas, to one or two gentlemen. Apartment 1 "The Norwood," 3000 Indiana-av.

TO RENT—FURNISHED—TWO FRONT ROOMS;
could do light housekeeping; also parlor floor. 3525 Michigan-av.

TO RENT—ONE SMALL AND TWO LARGE FUR-
nished rooms, with board if desired; also large front parlor unfurnished. 3815 Lake-av.

TO RENT—DESIRABLE ROOMS, SINGLE OR
en suite, at 266 and 268 Wabash-av. Apply to janitor, or to D. M. ERSKINE JR. & CO., agents, 106 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—NICE WARM ROOMS; VERY CEN-
tral. 2210 Michigan-av.

TO RENT—HANDSOMELY FURNISHED ROOMS,
with bath, gas, and heat; gentlemen preferred; terms reasonable. 2408 Wabash-av.

North

FEW FAVOR ANY CHANGES

LIEB'S DIETING SCHEME MEETS WITH LITTLE INDORSEMENT.

A General Opinion That the Sheriff Should Have the Entire Control and Charge of His Prisoners—The Question of the Legality of Any Alteration of Present Methods Raised—What Gen. Lieb Has to Say.

Further inquiry into public opinion relative to Gen. Lieb's resolution regarding the dieting of county prisoners passed by the Public Service Committee of the County Board did not develop much indorsement. On the contrary, the majority of opinion seems to be that the entire care of the prisoners should be left to the Sheriff, as has been the custom in the past. A number of opinions were expressed to TRIBUNE reporters yesterday as follows:

W. J. Hynes—I do not think that the Sheriff's custody of the prisoners should be interfered with. I do not just remember what the law says on the subject, but I do not think a change should be made that would involve the question of custody. As to whether the County Board or the Sheriff should furnish the diet, I can only answer in a general way that I do not think the food of the prisoners should be a matter of speculation.

Irus Coy—I don't think the Commissioners can take the matter of furnishing the diet out of the Sheriff's hands. I have not examined the law closely, but I think it places the jail and prisoners in the charge of the Sheriff, and I do not see how they are going to take it away from him. It would cost a good deal more, I have no doubt, to feed the prisoners if the County Commissioners got the bill of fare than under the Sheriff was allowed to continue to do it. If Lawler had been elected the County Board would not have raised this question. The Commissioners are trying to make a little capital out of it. It is a matter that comes in the line of the Sheriff's duties and it will cost less if it is done by him than any one else.

No Reason for a Change.

W. R. Brainerd—I am in favor of the Sheriff furnishing the diet in view of the fact that the courts and the grand jury oversee the matter. It is their duty to see that it is done properly and to find out whether the prisoners get the right kind of fare. There has not been near the objection made to the kind of diet the prisoners get as there has to the food given the patients of the County Hospital and Insane Asylum and the Poorhouse. The County Board does not seem to have been very successful with these institutions. From an economical standpoint I believe the Sheriff will furnish the diet cheaper and give better food.

Ex-Sheriff Charles Kern—I think the county is doing better now in reference to the diet question than it could by any other system. I am satisfied that if the Sheriff should draw his supplies from county stores it would cost the county twice as much as it does now; and if I understand anything about the duties of Sheriff, and I think I ought to, he is the only man who can say what the proper food for the prisoners is. I don't see how he can let the County Board take charge of this matter, because he is the responsible party. The board is doing an injustice to the Sheriff. Prisoners cannot be fed in the jail like soldiers or in a mess day, the same as in the penitentiaries, where they buy large quantities of food at a time and utilize the labor of convicts in working it up.

A. H. Chetlain—I think there should be some change. I noticed that Gen. Lieb had proposed a change, but not being sufficiently posted on the statutory law governing the matter I don't care to venture an opinion as to the business-like nature of the proposition. The dieting of prisoners has been regarded heretofore as one of the perquisites of the Sheriff. There has been complaint in the past as to the quality of the food furnished, but Sheriff Matson, I believe, always gave the prisoners good food and plenty of it. It is one of those things which is a question of statutory construction. I should be inclined to think, from what I have read, that the position of Sheriff Gilbert and his attorney is not altogether correct. I believe that the County Board has the right to regulate the jail, as the Commissioners have jurisdiction over all county institutions, and cause such regulations to be made as would ensure them that the moneys were getting all of that the county pays for and that the Sheriff should receive no profit. I wouldn't pretend to say that Gen. Lieb is right or practical in the plan he proposes. In all large transactions such as this one it is impossible to prevent a little robbery and commissions being made out of it. Whatever changes are made should be in strict accordance with the law. What meat the prisoners get is not of the best, and being bought at the Stock Yards at wholesale, as I understand it, there must be a profit in it for the Sheriff, who charges market prices. However, I believe that Sheriff Gilbert will act in the best interests of the county.

Willing to Trust Mr. Gilbert.

R. W. Dunham—I don't know what the law is on the subject. I don't know the merits of it; therefore I decline to discuss it. I am willing to say this, though. I am perfectly willing to trust Mr. Gilbert, for I know he wouldn't do anything but what is proper. As to what he is doing I don't know.

W. A. Foster—If the prisoners are half-starved, as I hear they are, I think it's time there was a change in the system. I don't know how true the charge is, but the general opinion among those who come in contact with the prisoners is that they don't get what they should to eat for the money that is paid the Sheriff for dieting them. It has always been a "steal" in every county that I have heard of. I think the prisoners entitled to get as good a square meal as the disciplined if the supplies were purchased by the County Board. The law does not allow the Sheriff to enrich himself out of the dieting bills, and the Commissioners have a legal right to regulate that part of the jail. The Sheriff is an executive officer is to a certain extent independent of the County Board and responsible for the safekeeping of the prisoners. I never touched the jail food, so I can't say what it is like. There is no complaint on the prisoners' part to eat food provided by the Sheriff, and many of them have their meals sent to them at their own or their friends' expense. This is all clear profit for the Sheriff, and this fact indicates that the food provided is not good enough for those who have any money or friends to furnish meals from outside the jail. No one will escape from the jail because the Sheriff doesn't feed them properly. Louis Kings was the only man who left anything secreted or smuggled into him, and that didn't hurt anybody but himself.

Francis Peabody—My recollection without having recently examined the law on the subject is that the law makes it the duty of the Sheriff to diet the prisoners, and makes it the duty of the County Board to audit and pay the bills for the actual expenses of such dieting. My recollection of the law is also that the duties imposed on the Sheriff are to be paid to the Sheriff, which shall cover all his emoluments of office. If these recollections of the law are correct then the actual cost of dieting is all that can be properly paid by the county, and if the Sheriff's salary is too small for his labors and responsibilities it should at the proper time and in a proper way be increased.

GEN. LIEB RAPS HITCHCOCK.

The Commissioner Disclaims Wanting to Give Jail-Birds Champagne and Pie.

CHICAGO, Dec. 11.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—In a local article of today headed "Lieb Has Missed His Mark," you give the views of several gentlemen relating to the matter of dieting prisoners. These opinions contain a misstatement of facts that I deem it a duty to the public to my Democratic colleagues of the County Board, and to myself to correct them, if possible, by laying before your readers the actual purpose of my resolution.

But first allow me to dispose of the charge made by a Federal officeholder, that I am striving for notoriety." This gentleman has forgotten, perhaps, that this dieting question was one of the demands of the Democratic platform a year ago, and that I faithfully endeavored to carry out this pledge after taking my seat as Commissioner. My efforts were in vain, but I promised to push the reform if reelected. I was reelected by the largest vote on the ticket, and I have construed this vote as a declaration of the people: "To go right on and try to correct abuses wherever you find them." If by carrying out antecedent pledges I am seeking notoriety then I would advise some of the Federal officeholders to follow suit quickly.

As to the misstatement of facts: I am charitable enough to think the gentlemen interviewed have not read my resolution carefully or have allowed themselves to be affected by the Sheriff's distortion of the question. They all seem to labor under the impression that it is the intention of the board to upset all the Sheriff's arrangements in the jail; that they are beneficial to run the institution; that the Sheriff, as keeper of the jail, is to be treated as a subordinate of the board, and lastly that the "boodle," heretofore pocketed by the Sheriff, is to be divided among its members.

This is what the Sheriff would have the people of Cook County believe, but there is not the shadow of truth in this phase of the question. The County Board merely intends to compel the Sheriff to draw such supplies as he needs for the feeding of the prisoners in such quantity as he deems necessary by requisition from the purchasing agent of the county in charge of the common store.

No sane man will believe for one instant that the County Board ever intended to interfere with the Sheriff's duties at the jail, with the kitchen, the preparation and distribution of food, or with the cooks or waiters, and the Sheriff knows it full well. But in his frantic efforts to manufacture public opinion by thus grossly misrepresenting the facts he places himself in a rather unenviable position.

What does he mean, an intelligent public must inquire, when he threatens "that, if the board (in order to save more than $15,000 per year to the taxpayers) compels him to draw his provisions from the common store, the appropriation for jail dieting will be increased from $60,000 to $100,000?" Why should this mode of obtaining supplies make him depart from the economic course heretofore pursued in the cooking and serving of food, and instead of continuing the method of supplying the prisoners for the purpose to hire a large force of expensive cooks and waiters? Is all this talk about hired help, porterhouse steaks, goose-liver pates, and other extravagance mere bluster, or is the Sheriff in dead earnest and does he expect by inaugurating a system of wasteful expense in the jail to compel the County Board to submit to his terms?

I suppose the Sheriff is a sworn officer of the county, and is as much bound by his oath to see that public affairs are economically and honestly managed as we are, and until convinced to the contrary by his acts I shall believe that he will. I will admit that the loss of $15,000 a year, or $60,000 in four years, is not a small matter, and that a man may be permitted to cut all sorts of antics to retain "the stuff," but that is not a matter for the County Board to consider.

Our duties in the premises are plain, and we are supposed to know what they are. Let the Sheriff do his and there will be no clash.

HERMAN LIEB.

Was Missing for Twenty Years.

GOSHEN, Ind., Dec. 11.—Twenty-one years ago Sanderson Coville mysteriously disappeared from his home at Ligonier, leaving a small family. His business was all straight, and as no reason could be given for his disappearance it was finally concluded that he had been killed. Yesterday he turned up all right, but will give no explanation as to where he has been.

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Where it invites your business.

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FRESH AND SALT WATER FISHING, SUMMER AND WINTER.

VALUABLE OYSTER GROUNDS AND FISHING PRIVILEGES.

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In our opinion this is a favorable time for the purchase of well-selected bonds at the present depressed prices.

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Secured by First Liens on Real Estate, in denominations of

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Interest payable semi-annually at our office or where holder directs. Principal payable 5-10 yrs., 5-7 yrs., 3-5 yrs., or 1-3 yrs., as investor elects at time of purchase.

Money always on hand for Chicago Real Estate Loans at 5, 6, and 7%. Building Loans a specialty. Commission granted in special cases to make partial payments and stop interest on same. Real Estate Paper bought.

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H. W. HARRIS & COMPANY, BANKERS, 163-165 DEARBORN ST., CHICAGO. 15 WALL STREET, NEW YORK. | 70 STATE STREET, BOSTON.

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125 Ft. on State-st. between 24th & 25th, 112 feet deep to a 65-foot court. Will sell in 25-foot lots if desired.

GETCHELL, BARNEY & CO., 407 Tacoma Building.

MINNESOTA IRON CO.,

Offices of the Treasurer, Mills Building, New York, Dec. 10, 1890.

A QUARTERLY DIVIDEND of ONE and ONE-HALF PER CENT (1½ per cent) has been declared on the capital stock of this company, payable on and after Jan. 2, 1891, at this office. The transfer books will be closed at 3 o'clock p. m. on Saturday, Dec. 20, and reopened Saturday, Jan. 3 at 10 o'clock a. m.

A. J. PATTERSON, Treasurer.

STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING.

The annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Corn Exchange Bank of Chicago for the election of Directors and other business that may come before them, will be held at its banking office, "Rookery Building," Tuesday, Jan. 13, 1891, between the hours of 10 a. m. and 12 m.

FRANK W. SMITH, Cashier.

Chicago, Dec. 10, 1890.

6%, 7%, 8% (According to size and time). First Mortgage Loans from the famous Arkansas Valley, in the vicinity of Hutchinson, Kansas. 11 years' experience. No losses. Best of references. Parties wanting interest bearing securities that are secure, please write me for information.

L. A. BUNKER, Hutchinson, Kas.

Carette STOCK $75 a SHARE

BUSINESS.

FINANCIAL.

Clearings at the principal cities of the United States yesterday and a week ago were:

	Dec. 11.	Dec. 4.
New York	$130,401,265	$126,854,140
Boston	14,949,492	14,482,161
Chicago	14,007,000	15,150,000
Philadelphia	11,483,009	11,731,457
St. Louis	3,915,711	3,727,783
Baltimore	2,813,925	2,354,588
New Orleans	2,303,085	2,311,510

New York exchange was quoted as follows yesterday: Chicago, 70@25c discount; Boston, 25c discount; St. Louis, 75c discount.

Yesterday was not a day of important financial happenings nor of change in public sentiment. The Bank of England rate was left where it has been. There were no important failures announced during the day. Neither the local nor the New York stock markets showed many interesting changes in quotations. The tenor of the Eastern dispatches indicates a growing restiveness regarding the clearing-house certificates. In Boston a new element in the situation is raised by the certificates of the savings banks. In the opinion of some of the Boston bankers this holding of the certificates as an investment tends to prevent the use for which they were issued, and they are considering whether or not it would not be wise to reduce the rate of interest the certificates now bear. There continue to be withdrawals from indirect connection with the New York Clearing-House of trust companies and private banking firms which have heretofore cleared through some member of the clearing-house. Various reasons for that action are given, but it is probable that the real reason is one that none of the institutions give—that is, the distaste for being loaded up with clearing-house certificates. The correctness of the suggestion that the banks are due for a run for cash are likely to be less than usual is borne out by the present tendency. Many banks admit that the demand for discounts is now less than it was fifteen days ago.

The news that there is to be no increase in the Bank of England rate was welcome. The statement showed an increase from 45.28 per cent to 46.23 per cent as the proportion of reserve to liabilities. Sterling rates were 478½ and 483¾@484 for bankers' and demand, and 475½@476¼ for commercial sixties and 480@481 for commercial sight drafts. Wilson and Sturges reported New York exchange as opening at 70 cents discount and after clearings going immediately to 25 cents discount.

Buyers were many and sellers were few at the opening of the Stock Exchange, but the buyers did not want to pay nearly as much as the sellers were asking, and the result was light transactions. There were many orders for West Side stock, but nearly all of them were a little below the market. When the statement of earnings of the North Side and the West Side companies was published a short time ago the prediction was confidently made in this column that on that showing of earnings the price of North Side and West Side stock must draw nearer together. The prediction has been quickly fulfilled. North Side stock has settled down to a basis of about 130. Yesterday's sales were as follows:

SALES FIRST CALL—10:20 A. M.

130	W. C. St. R. R. Co.	100	90 N. C. St. R. R. Co.
100	93	123½	25
195	do	100	10 C. & C. C. & D. Co.
10	do	100	50 Marshall Field & Co.

BOSTON.

$10000	C. G. L. & C. C. 5s.	80½	4000 C. G. L. & C. C. 5s.
	b 30	81	10000 do. cash.

SALES SECOND CALL—2:15 P. M.

120	C. & C. C. & Dk. Co.	95	W. C. St. R. R.
1	W. C. St. R. R. Co.	93¾	do
100	do	93⅞	do
50	do	93⅞	do
50	do	93⅞	do
30	do	93¾	do
4	do	94	do
20	do	93¾	N. Chi. S. R. R. Co.

BONDS.

$500 Chi. Board of Trade 6s.....100

Secretary Alfred Powle of the London and Chicago Contract company yesterday notified subscribers to the stock of that corporation that, although the terms of the prospectus called for an installment Dec. 10, in the direction have, on account of the unusual stringency at present existing in the money market, decided to extend the time for paying this installment to Jan. 2. In this connection the statement of the profits of a similar company is interesting. The report of the London and New York Investment Corporation, limited, for the year ending Oct. 31 is just issued. It shows net profits for the year of £61,770, which suffices to pay the interest on the 5 per cent preference shares, dividend on the ordinary shares for the year of 8 per cent, and on the founders' shares of £20 per share, besides placing £25,000 to reserve fund and carrying forward £3,036 to new account. The capital of the company consists of £500,000 5 per cent preference shares and £500,000 ordinary shares; total, £1,000,000, which is disposed of as follows: Installments on subscriptions on preference stock not yet due, £165,375; loans on securities, £238,583; cash at bankers, £35,778; investments, consisting of first-class securities, chiefly first mortgage bonds, £638,564. The semi-annual dividend is payable the 16th inst.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Dec. 11.—[Special.]—Wall street showed no signs of consolation this morning. The unsurpassed dullness and inactivity after the intense activity and decline of the last month seem to have fairly set in. The market was wobbly and uncertain as it could well be and still be called a market. The fact that the trading was very limited shows conclusively that there are few who care to trust their judgment as to what ought to be against the indefinite possibilities of the near future. The half anticipation that the Bank of England would advance its discount rates to 6 per cent was not fulfilled. The governors of that institution left the rate undisturbed at 5 per cent. The bears were prepared to jump on the market in case the rate had been advanced, but the bulls failed to make any especial demonstration, though such action was in their favor. Lackawanna was the most active stock in the morning. The bears have lost considerable of their fear or respect for Deacon White and whacked away at his pet stock until they forced it off two points to 124¾ before noon. It subsequently advanced a point, but still showed a point loss before lunch time. Richmond was also stronger and closed today at 102, advancing ¾ during the morning. Good buying by Boston parties was supposed to account for it. The rest of the list was dull, but with the bull side fractionally stronger. Cammack was the principal bucaneer the market had to deal with today. He was the heaviest buyer and seller at the opening, and the weaker points on the list were attributed to his action.

During the first hour of the afternoon a slightly better feeling was noted in the market. It was bounded, however, by eighths and quarters and only indicated a momentary sentiment.

A material improvement in the market resulted this afternoon. The entire list strengthened up to the extent of ½@1 point. There was nothing in the way of news to affect the market, but the sentiment favored a change toward higher prices and the market drifted in that direction with no well-defined logical reason, unless covering by shorts could be considered as such. Union Pacific, Atchison, and the Granger stocks and Missouri Pacific were the principal gainers on the late turn. They each advanced from ½@1¼ on yesterday's closing prices.

Money on call easy, ranging from 3 to 5 per cent, last loan 3, closed offered at 4. Prime mercantile paper, 7@8½. Sterling exchange quiet and steady at 4 78 for 60 days and 4 82¾ for demand.

The total sales of stocks today were 236,432 shares, including: Atchison, 11,575; Delaware, Lackawanna and Western, 10,350; Louisville and Nashville, 5,461; Missouri Pacific, 5,600; Northern Pacific, preferred, 9,145; Reading, 14,450; Richmond and West Point, 5,100; St. Paul, 18,480; Union Pacific, 28,220; Western Union, 26,055.

SALES AND QUOTATIONS ON THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Description.	Sales.	First.	High.	Low.	Closing—Dec 11	Closing—Dec 10
Am. Cotton Seed T	2,300	15¾	15¾	15¾	15¾	
Atchison	11,575	30	29⅝	29⅛	29¼	
Atlantic & Pacific	100	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¼	
Chicago & Alton	100	128	128	128	128	
C., B. & Q.	4,720	88¾	89¼	88¾	88⅞	
Canada Southern	600	49	49⅝	47⅞	46⅞	
Ches. & Ohio	1,000	15¾	15¾	15¾	15¾	
Do 1st pfd	300	40½	40	40¼	39½	
Colorado Coal	625	33¾	31⅞	31⅞	31	
Chicago & E. Ill	1,000	91	91	91	91	
C., C., C. & St. L	1,950	58¾	57¾	58	57⅞	
Do pfd	400	89½	89	89¼		
Con. Gas (N. Y.)	200				98¾	
Chicago Gas	2,255	86¼	86¾	86¼	84⅞	
D., L. & W.	49,743	126¾	124¾	125¼	126¾	
Del. & Hud.	713	125¾	125¾	125¾	125¾	
Den. & Rio G. pfd	311	55¾	55¾	54¾	54¾	
D. & C. F. Co	300	40¾	40¾	40	40	
Erie	1,000	19	18¾	18¾	18¾	
Do pfd	100	41	41			
East Tenn. 2d pfd	410	14¾	14¾	14¾	15	
E. & G. 1st pfd	100	85¾	85¾	85		
Hocking Coal	100	15¾	15¾	15¾		
Illinois Central	108	95	95	95	95	
Jersey Central	100	95¾	95	95	95¾	
Kan. & Tex. pfd	200	30	30	30	30¼	
Lake Shore	2,500	105¾	103¾	105	103¾	
Louisville & Nash	12,625	72¾	70¾	71¾	71	
Long Island	125	85¾	85¾	85¾		
L. E. & W.	720	11¾	11¾	11¼	11¾	
L. E. & W. pfd	300	49	49	49	49	
L., N. A. & C.	100	15	15	15	15	
Lead Trust	2,500	15¾	15	15	15¾	
Missouri Pacific	5,615	69¾	67¾	68¾	68	
Manitoba	100	95	95	95	95	
Manhattan	550	97¾	95	97¾	95¾	
Mex. Central	1,000	19¾	19¾	19¾	19¾	
Mich. Central	2,010	102¾	101¾	102¾	101¾	
Do pfd	210	134	134	134		
New England	2,725	31¾	30¾	31¾	30¾	
Nor. Pac. pfd	1,617	70¾	70¾	70¾	70¾	
Do pfd	9,445	61¾	59¾	60¾	60¾	
Nor. & W. pfd	100	62¾	62¾	62¾	62¾	
N. Y. Central	1,000	97	97	97	97	
N. Y., S. & W. pfd	540	23	22	22	22	
N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st pfd	540	30¾	29¾	30¾		
Nor. Am. Co	2,310	11¾	11¾	11¾	11¾	
Ogn. S. Line	200	19¾	19	19¾	18	
Ogn. Improv.	1,500	16¾	14¾	15¾	15	
Ont. & W.	900	16¾	16¾	16¾	16¾	
Omaha Com	200	21¾	21¾	21¾	22	
Pac. Mail	830	29¾	29¾	29¾	29	
Pullman Co	1,000	171	171	171	171	
Peo. D. & E.	200	14	14	14	13¾	
Reading	14,250	29¾	27¾	28¾	28¾	
Rock Island	6,425	70¾	69¾	69¾	69¾	
St. Paul	20,110	90¾	89¾	89¾	89¾	
Do pfd	125	103	103	103	103¾	
St. P. & Dul	300	20¾	20¾	20¾	20	
St. Paul & O	100	70¾	70¾	70¾	70¾	
Sugar Trust	4,120	85¾	83	83	82¾	
Silver Bullion	100,000	105¾	105¾	105¾	104¾	
Tex. Pac.	1,200	13¾	13	13¾	13¾	
Tol. A. A. & N. M.	310	29	29	29	28¾	
Tenn. Coal	300	39¾	39¾	39¾	40	
Union Pac.	28,220	85¾	84¾	85¾	85¾	
W. & L. E.	200	5¾	5¾	5¾	5¾	
Do pfd	100	64	64	64	64	
Wabash	100	19¾	19¾	19¾	19¾	
Do pfd	1,910	34	34	34	34	
Western Union	6,742	74	73	73	73¾	
Wis. Cent	300	17¾	17¾	17¾	17¾	

EXPRESS STOCKS.

Adams	140	Fargo	125
American	140	United States	62

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

U. S. 4s, reg	121	U. S. 4½s, reg	103
U. S. 4s, coup	122	U. S. 4½s, coup	103

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

10 A. M. TO 12 M.

$100	W Nat. Bk	99	$1000 M K & T 1st
10000	A & P 1st	90	1000 M K & T 2d
10000	A & P inc	11¾	10000 Mo. K & T inc
3000	A & P 2d	32	1000 N Y C deb
500	B C R & N	90	1000 N Y C & St L 1st
2000	C & E Ill 1st	101	5000 N P 1st
5000	C & E Ill 2d	84	2000 N P 2d
1000	C & O 5s	111	1000 N P 3d
1000	C & O 6s	111	2000 N P 3-yr 6s

$2000	C B & Q 1st	118	$2000 N O & W 1st
1000	C B & Q 2d	118	1000 O & L 1st
1000	C B & Q 4s	98	1000 O R & N 1st
1000	C B & Q Ia 1st	101	1000 O S L 1st
1000	C B & Q Ia 2d	111	1000 O S L 2d
200	C B & M 1st	111	1000 O S L & U con
1000	C & E Ill gen 5s	101	2000 P F W & S 1st
1000	C & E Ill gen 6s	118	1000 P & A 1st
1000	C & E Ill R R 1st	101	1000 P & P 1st
1000	C & E Ill R R 2d	101	1000 P & P 2d
1000	C & E Ill R R 3d	101	1000 P & P 3d
1000	C & E Ill R R 4th	101	1000 P & P 4th
1000	C & E Ill R R 5th	101	1000 P & P 5th
1000	C & E Ill R R 6th	101	1000 P & P 6th
1000	C & E Ill R R 7th	101	1000 P & P 7th
1000	C & E Ill R R 8th	101	1000 P & P 8th
1000	C & E Ill R R 9th	101	1000 P & P 9th
1000	C & E Ill R R 10th	101	1000 P & P 10th
1000	C & E Ill R R 11th	101	1000 P & P 11th
1000	C & E Ill R R 12th	101	1000 P & P 12th
1000	C & E Ill R R 13th	101	1000 P & P 13th
1000	C & E Ill R R 14th	101	1000 P & P 14th
1000	C & E Ill R R 15th	101	1000 P & P 15th
1000	C & E Ill R R 16th	101	1000 P & P 16th
1000	C & E Ill R R 17th	101	1000 P & P 17th
1000	C & E Ill R R 18th	101	1000 P & P 18th
1000	C & E Ill R R 19th	101	1000 P & P 19th
1000	C & E Ill R R 20th	101	1000 P & P 20th
1000	C & E Ill R R 21st	101	1000 P & P 21st
1000	C & E Ill R R 22nd	101	1000 P & P 22nd
1000	C & E Ill R R 23rd	101	1000 P & P 23rd
1000	C & E Ill R R 24th	101	1000 P & P 24th
1000	C & E Ill R R 25th	101	1000 P & P 25th
1000	C & E Ill R R 26th	101	1000 P & P 26th
1000	C & E Ill R R 27th	101	1000 P & P 27th
1000	C & E Ill R R 28th	101	1000 P & P 28th
1000	C & E Ill R R 29th	101	1000 P & P 29th
1000	C & E Ill R R 30th	101	1000 P & P 30th
1000	C & E Ill R R 31st	101	1000 P & P 31st
1000	C & E Ill R R 32nd	101	1000 P & P 32nd
1000	C & E Ill R R 33rd	101	1000 P & P 33rd
1000	C & E Ill R R 34th	101	1000 P & P 34th
1000	C & E Ill R R 35th	101	1000 P & P 35th
1000	C & E Ill R R 36th	101	1000 P & P 36th
1000	C & E Ill R R 37th	101	1000 P & P 37th
1000	C & E Ill R R 38th	101	1000 P & P 38th
1000	C & E Ill R R 39th	101	1000 P & P 39th
1000	C & E Ill R R 40th	101	1000 P & P 40th
1000	C & E Ill R R 41st	101	1000 P & P 41st
1000	C & E Ill R R 42nd	101	1000 P & P 42nd
1000	C & E Ill R R 43rd	101	1000 P & P 43rd
1000	C & E Ill R R 44th	101	1000 P & P 44th
1000	C & E Ill R R 45th	101	1000 P & P 45th
1000	C & E Ill R R 46th	101	1000 P & P 46th
1000	C & E Ill R R 47th	101	1000 P & P 47th
1000	C & E Ill R R 48th	101	1000 P & P 48th
1000	C & E Ill R R 49th	101	1000 P & P 49th
1000	C & E Ill R R 50th	101	1000 P & P 50th
1000	C & E Ill R R 51st	101	1000 P & P 51st
1000	C & E Ill R R 52nd	101	1000 P & P 52nd
1000	C & E Ill R R 53rd	101	1000 P & P 53rd
1000	C & E Ill R R 54th	101	1000 P & P 54th
1000	C & E Ill R R 55th	101	1000 P & P 55th
1000	C & E Ill R R 56th	101	1000 P & P 56th
1000	C & E Ill R R 57th	101	1000 P & P 57th
1000	C & E Ill R R 58th	101	1000 P & P 58th
1000	C & E Ill R R 59th	101	1000 P & P 59th
1000	C & E Ill R R 60th	101	1000 P & P 60th
1000	C & E Ill R R 61st	101	1000 P & P 61st
1000	C & E Ill R R 62nd	101	1000 P & P 62nd
1000	C & E Ill R R 63rd	101	1000 P & P 63rd
1000	C & E Ill R R 64th	101	1000 P & P 64th
1000	C & E Ill R R 65th	101	1000 P & P 65th
1000	C & E Ill R R 66th	101	1000 P & P 66th
1000	C & E Ill R R 67th	101	1000 P & P 67th
1000	C & E Ill R R 68th	101	1000 P & P 68th
1000	C & E Ill R R 69th	101	1000 P & P 69th
1000	C & E Ill R R 70th	101	1000 P & P 70th
1000	C & E Ill R R 71st	101	1000 P & P 71st
1000	C & E Ill R R 72nd	101	1000 P & P 72nd
1000	C & E Ill R R 73rd	101	1000 P & P 73rd
1000	C & E Ill R R 74th	101	1000 P & P 74th
1000	C & E Ill R R 75th	101	1000 P & P 75th
1000	C & E Ill R R 76th	101	1000 P & P 76th
1000	C & E Ill R R 77th	101	1000 P & P 77th
1000	C & E Ill R R 78th	101	1000 P & P 78th
1000	C & E Ill R R 79th	101	1000 P & P 79th
1000	C & E Ill R R 80th	101	1000 P & P 80th
1000	C & E Ill R R 81st	101	1000 P & P 81st
1000	C & E Ill R R 82nd	101	1000 P & P 82nd
1000	C & E Ill R R 83rd	101	1000 P & P 83rd
1000	C & E Ill R R 84th	101	1000 P & P 84th
1000	C & E Ill R R 85th	101	1000 P & P 85th
1000	C & E Ill R R 86th	101	1000 P & P 86th
1000	C & E Ill R R 87th	101	1000 P & P 87th
1000	C & E Ill R R 88th	101	1000 P & P 88th
1000	C & E Ill R R 89th	101	1000 P & P 89th
1000	C & E Ill R R 90th	101	1000 P & P 90th
1000	C & E Ill R R 91st	101	1000 P & P 91st
1000	C & E Ill R R 92nd	101	1000 P & P 92nd
1000	C & E Ill R R 93rd	101	1000 P & P 93rd
1000	C & E Ill R R 94th	101	1000 P & P 94th
1000	C & E Ill R R 95th	101	1000 P & P 95th
1000	C & E Ill R R 96th	101	1000 P & P 96th
1000	C & E Ill R R 97th	101	1000 P & P 97th
1000	C & E Ill R R 98th	101	1000 P & P 98th
1000	C & E Ill R R 99th	101